FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GRINEVSKIY SUMS UP STOCKHOLM SESSION RESULTS

LD141432 Moscow TASS in English 1218 GMT 14 Dec 84

[Text] Stockholm December 14 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Vukolov reports: The Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe ended another session here today.

Speaking at the session, Ambassador at Large Oleg Grinevskiy, who leads the Soviet delegation to the conference, said that this forum is being held amid tension in Europe resulting from the continuing deployment of American medium-range missiles there. The United States and other NATO countries are not slackening their material preparations for war and continue sticking to their dangerous military doctrines which provide for the possibility of unleashing a nuclear war. The increased activity of revanchist forces in the Federal Republic of Germany is also having an adverse impact on the situation in Europe.

Summing up the results of the session, the Soviet representative stressed that it has focussed on the major initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries aiming to improve the political climate in Europe in a radical way, namely their proposals for ruling out first use of nuclear weapons and concluding a treaty not to use armed force altogether. The United States and other NATO countries have been able neither to force silence on these proposals nor to squash their discussion. These proposals continue standing firmly on the order of the day and have riveted growing interest both at the conference itself and beyond its frameworks. Claims by some NATO countries that security can allegedly be ensured by stockpiling arms and threatening use of nuclear weapons or armed force appear pitiful and unconvincing. This mental stereotype led to tragedies also in the past. In the nuclear age, it can lead to an irreparable catastrophe.

The formation of working groups which would examine both political and military confidence-building measures on an equal footing makes it possible to embark on concrete talks at Stockholm. The socialist countries stand for holding them in a constructive spirit and for reaching substantial accords. If the United States and other NATO countries display a desire to look for agreement on the basis of equal rights and respect for the security interests of all participating states, the conference will be able to make a real contribution to strengthening trust and reducing the threat of war.

BOGACHEV ON U.S. PLANS TO 'SAVE' MX PROGRAM

LD142139 Moscow TASS in English 2109 GMT 14 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 14 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

Despite the mounting opposition in the United States to the present administration's plans to deploy new intercontinental ballistic missiles "MX", President Ronald Reagan, according to the U.S. press, firmly intends to "save" the program for these destabilizing first-strike strategic weapons.

The record of discussion of this matter in the United States shows that when putting one and the same military program through Congress, the Pentagon resorts to different "arguments" depending on the circumstances, unembarrassed by the fact that they actually contradict one another.

In the mid-seventies, the Pentagon's arguments in favour of deploying the "MX" missile came to the contention that this ICBM with ten independently-targetable warheads would be mobile and therefore hard-to-getatable by an expected "first-strike" by a potential enemy.

"Arguments" for the need to create an "invulnerable mobile missile" in the face of an "inevitable attack" were repeated by the Pentagon's spokesmen with such insistence that several years ago U.S. Congress decided not to allocate funds for the creation of "MX" ICBM if it is not mobile.

Later on it transpired that the Pentagon's spokesmen themselves did not believe, of course, in a possibility of the Soviet Union's first strike against U.S. ICBM's, and that no one was in point of fact interested in their mobility and invulnerability. The Pentagon's all arguments about a "Soviet military threat" pursued the only aim: to secure at all costs the deployment of new offensive arms. [sentence as received]

In March 1976 the Pentagon leaders in a letter to Senator McIntyre admitted that what appealed to them in "MX" missiles first of all was their ability to hit "superhardened" targets in the Soviet Union during a U.S. first nuclear strike. Besides, experts argued that mobility of the "MX" missile lowered such its characteristics as accuracy and reliability of control and communication which are of particular importance during a first strike against the enemy's missile silos. The mobile deployment mode of "MX" ICBM required tremendous expenditure of cement (up to 40 per cent of annual production in the USA for three years), huge financial appropriations for the supply of water to the sites of the construction of missiles bases.

Taking those circumstances into account, President Reagan announced in October 1982 his decision to deploy "MX" ICBM not in a mobile mode but in the already existing silos for "Minuteman" missiles, giving up "invulnerability" as unnecessary luxury. The Reagan administration continues to count on a first-strike capability of these ICBM's and on their ability to hit the enemy's missile silos. Propaganda constructions as to the mission of the "MX" ICBM to "deter" the enemy and to eliminate the "vulnerability" of the land component of the U.S. strategic triad have collapsed like a house of cards. The aggressive essence of the "MX" program became perfectly evident.

The U.S. Congress, which had been misled for a long time by assurances as to the defensive mission of the "MX", displayed obstinacy unexpectedly to the President. Last week Barry Goldwater, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, who had been earlier known as an advocate of an unbridled build-up of U.S. nuclear arms, stated that there was no strategic need for the "MX" program.

The President had to resort to his old but not too logical thesis as to a favourable effect of arms build-up on the process of disarmament. "If we are going to get concessions from the Russians," the President told Goldwater, "we've got to bargain from a position of strength, and the MX is essential to get them to take our proposals seriously".

Yesterday a high placed spokesman of the White House announced that the United States is planning to produce 233 "MX" ICBM's in the coming four years, 133 of them for testing, for the creation of reserve, and other purposes. U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Donald Regan pointed out that the U.S. Administration's military build-up had been even greater in real terms than was planned in 1980. In this connection one has to note that the U.S. Administration's statements as to its striving for the limitation and reduction of arms glaringly contradict its practical deeds.

## Further on MX Plans

LD170023 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0657 GMT 16 Dec 84

[Text] Washington, 16 Dec (TASS) -- The U.S. Administration intends to continue implementation of the program for the creation and deployment of the first-strike MX intercontinental nuclear missiles at an accelerated pace. This was confirmed by President Reagan himself.

In an interview for the magazine HUMAN EVENTS he stated directly that he considers the U.S. "modernization of the arsenal of nuclear strategic weapons to be vitally necessary." The MX missiles, the head of the administration said, are an integral element of the "modernization" program.

According to a recent White House report, the United States will produce a total of 223 MX missiles, each of which will carry 10 nuclear warheads.

The President tried to justify the buildup in strategic nuclear potential with trite references to the fact that the United States allegedly has to "catch up" with the Soviet Union. However, these "arguments" have been refuted even by such an ultraconservatives as Senator Goldwater, who is chairman of the Senate Armed Forces Committee.

In an interview withthe newspaper WASHINGTON POST he advocated the cancellation of the MX program, saying that the United States has enough missiles and that there is no sense in building new ones.

Observers are also paying attention to the fact that, as emerges from President Reagan's interview, the administration needs the MX missiles in order to try to proceed at fresh talks with the Soviet Union from the notorious position of strength, which makes the attainment of accord more difficult, and far from being "from a flexible position", as the administration asserts.

U.S.-USSR TALKS TO BEGIN AS NATO CONTINUES BUILDUP

LD141904 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 14 Dec 84

[Spartak Beglov Commentary]

[Text] The New Soviet-American talks on a wide range of problems involving nuclear space weapons due to open in Geneva next month are evoking much interest worldwide. Here is a commentary by Spartak Beglov, an observer of the NOVOSTI press agency:

Many analyses have been made these days about the positions of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO and the extent of their readiness to work for reducing international tension. The Warsaw Treaty countries have outlined a constructive program for the Geneva talks. Earlier this month a session of the Foreign Ministers' Committee of the member countries in Berlin called for defining clear-cut goals for the talks from the very beginning so that they help to prevent the militarization of outer space and scale down the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe and all over the world.

The foreign ministers urged powers possessing nuclear weapons to follow the Soviet lead and undertake not to be the first to use these weapons. Signals of this kind have been made from the Warsaw Treaty Organization all the time.

The NATO bloc on the other hand has pressed ahead with its arms buildup. Essentially it has failed to make any large political initiative to normalize East-West relations. NATO's foreign ministers meeting in Brussels are discussing measures to further strengthen the bloc.

Earlier the defense ministers of the Western countries approved what is known as the Rogers Plan calling for the expansion of NATO's conventional forces in Western Europe. Just as much reason for concern is given by the latest gestures on the other side of the Atlantic in favor of unswervingly continuing America's military programs for space. General James Abrahamson, who deals with the star wars plan, defended it in his recent interview with the West German newspaper, DIE WELT.

All told, West Europeans have every reason to feel anxiety and ask if one can really hope for the success of the new talks in Geneva when one of the parties intends to enter them with the slogan: A bit more of the same thing. Neither Washington nor NATO as a whole can evade these key issues if they are to comply with the demand of millions of people for drastic changes in the West's policy.

UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR EXPLOSION IN NEVADA REPORTED

LD152336 Moscow TASS in English 2229 GMT 15 Dec 84

[Text] Washington December 16 TASS -- The United States staged another underground test of a nuclear device at the range in Nevada. A spokesman for the Department of Energy said that the explosion's yield was from 20 to 150 kilotons. This is the second underground nuclear explosion over the past week and the 14th such explosion since the beginning of the current year announced officially by the Washington administration.

## CEMA SESSION ON AGRICULTURE COOPERATION NOTED

LD142325 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1745 GMT 14 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow, 14 Dec (TASS) -- The 61st sitting of the CEMA Standing Committee on Cooperation in Agriculture was held from 11 to 13 December 1984 here. Taking part in its work were delegations from the CEMA member-states as well as the SFRY. Representatives of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen were present as observers.

The committee examined tasks arising from the decisions of the economic summit conference of CEMA member-states, the decisions adopted at the 38th (extraordinary) and 39th sitting of the CEMA session as well as at the 110th, 111th, and 112th sittings of the Executive Committee, and adopted the relevant decision on their implementation.

Special attention was given to the "comprehensive measures of cooperation for the improvement of the supplies of foodstuffs to the population of CEMA member-states."

The committee has approved "the agreement on cooperation in the sphere of conducting international tests, mutual acknowledgement and utilization of the results of tests of machinery and equipment for the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture and forestry of CEMA member-states," and "agreement on multilateral international specialization and joint utilization of farm animal gene banks."

The session heard a report of the council of representatives on the agreement on "working out basic biological aspects of livestock breeding," and also information on the progress of implementing the agreement on international specialization and coordinating production of veterinary preparations.

Paying great attention to the application of results of scientific-technical cooperation in agricultural practice, the commission examined information from countries on that question for the period 1981-1983 and adopted a decision.

The session noted the 20th anniversary of the conclusion of and agreement between the Council of Mutual Economic Aid and the Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the participation of the SFRY in the work of CEMA organs.

The session took place in comradely, businesslike atmosphere in the spirit of mutual understanding.

## CEMA FOREIGN TRADE COMMISSION MEETING ENDS

LD142021 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1158 GMT 14 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow, 14 Dec (TASS) -- The 69th session of the CEMA Standing Commission on Foreign Trade closed here today. Tasks arising from the decisions of the economic conference of CEMA countries at summit level were discussed and measures toward their fulfillment approved.

The plan for the commission's work for 1985-86 was approved. The session examined the progress of talks regarding the conclusion of protocols between the fraternal countries on the mutual supply of goods for 1985.

It was noted at the session that long-term trade agreements for the current 5-year plan are being successfully implemented. Additional supplies of goods among the CEMA countries have been agreed.

The commission discussed price-structuring in mutual trade among the CEMA countries for the forthcoming 5-year period. It agreed on measures to further improve technical servicing and provide spare parts for mutually-supplied machinery and equipment.

Other questions of the multifarious cooperation among the CEMA countries in the field of foreign trade were also examined at the session.

## EAST BLOC FRIENDSHIP SOCIETIES MEET IN PRAGUE

PM131504 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Most Important Task"]

[Text] Prague, 11 Dec -- An international meeting of representatives of the socialist countries' societies for friendship with the Soviet Union has begun in the Czechoslovak capital; the meeting is to exchange experience of the popularization of Soviet culture and art, and also experience of work with the creative intelligentsia. Delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, the USSR, the CSSR, the DPRK, the LPDR [Lao People's Democratic Republic], and Kampuchea are taking part in it.

M. Bochenek, leader of the Czechoslovak delegation and general secretary of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship League, stressed that propaganda of Soviet culture and art is one of the most important political tasks of this mass public organization in the country.

## BRIEFS

CEMA NONFERROUS METALLURGY SESSION -- The 61st session of the CEMA Standing Commission on Nonferrous Metallurgy has ended in Havana. Delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia took part in the work. The session participants signed a protocol endorsing decisions of the recent sittings of the CEMA session. The commission adopted a program of economic and scientific-technological cooperation. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 16 Dec 84 LD]

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD161652 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 16 Dec 84

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Aleksandr Vladimirovich Zholkver, political observer for Central Television and All-Union Radio; Rudolf Georgiyevich Kolchanov, deputy chief editor of TRUD; and Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Lebedev, head of a department of MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN]

NATO Policies

[Text] [Zholkver] Hello, comrades! The past week has provided perhaps a particularly great number of occasions for making noteworthy comparisons between the political line and the economic and social development of the socialist and capitalist countries. Indeed, let us recall just a few of the recent events. This week in Brussels there was a NATO Council meeting at the foreign minister level, and in early December in Berlin there were meetings of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee. In the past few days there have been meetings of the finance, agriculture, and social affairs ministers of the West European Common Market in Brussels, while the so-called Europarliament in Strasbourg discussed the Common Market budget for next year. Shortly before that, as you know, comrades, budget questions and economic and social development plans were examined at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet and by the parliaments of a number of other socialist states. What, then, are the results of such a comparative analysis? Would you like to start, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich?

[Lebedev] Yes, you are right, the events of the past week do lead one to make the comparison. People are now waiting for serious and radical progress toward an improvement of the international situation. How do the socialist countries and the West respond to these hopes and aspirations of the peoples and world public opinion? Well, as far as the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee is concerned, its communique contains quite specific and practical proposals aimed precisely at improving the situation. The communique stresses the great importance of the forthcoming meeting in Geneva between Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State Shultz. If you look at the NATO documents, routine words of welcome for the meeting between the Soviet and U.S. foreign ministers figure there, also. However, there you can say the whole similarity ends, since the NATO bodies passed yet another plan of militarization and essentially confirmed all their previous aggressive doctrines. First, the Rogers doctrine was virtually confirmed -- in practice the concept of first strike. In addition to that there is, of course, an increase in military spending. And on what? On the infrastructure, as the NATO document says.

[Kolchanov] Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, you rightly stressed the specific and constructive nature of the proposals made by the participants in the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee in Berlin. However, I must say that the NATO men were also quite specific in their decisions. You mentioned the Rogers doctrine, or plan, and you mentioned the 6-year program for development of the infrastructure. Everything is very specific there, too. The 6-year program of about $8 billion -- what will the money be for? It will be for military construction: airstrips, new airfields, communication lines, depots, and other military installations for considerably increasing the arsenals of so-called conventional, in other words non-nuclear, weapons, and for the rapid deployment of new American military formations in the event they are brought in from the United States. As far as the Rogers Plan is concerned, formally they call it a preemptive plan which provides for a preemptive, deeply echeloned strike by non-nuclear weapons against strategically important targets in the Warsaw Pact countries -- in other words, still the same old plan for a first strike.

[Zholkver] It is for a very deep strike: This time they are talking about something on the order of 500 km.

[Kolchanov] Yes, they are strategic targets.

[Zholkver] Meanwhile, the stationing of the missiles goes on. I should also say that the grounds given for this are theoretical and even, absurd as it may seem, moral ones. On the eve of his departure for West Europe to attend this NATO Council meeting, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz delivered a report of fundamental principle, so to speak, in New York with the pretentious title "The Morality of Force". The report contained maxims like this: The use of force is legitimate, and force and diplomacy should go hand in hand. Well, it must be said that Shultz in fact used this sort of diplomatic style, if one may call it that, in practice when he arrived in Brussels from New York and, in particular, twisted the arms of the Belgian and Netherlands foreign ministers in an attempt to get their agreement to stationing the missiles. However, you know, I think that this policy of force which was so openly propounded by the head of the U.S. foreign policy department is not solely confined to NATO territory; it is in fact a postulate of the U.S. policy of state terrorism, if one may put it that way, in various parts of the globe in general.

[Kolchanov] Yes, and it is manifested primarily in the most acute areas, unfortunately. It is sufficient to recall the quite recent appearance of the aircraft carrier Eisenhower which is still, it is true, in the Mediterranean, but it has been ordered to be ready to carry out a mass strike against Lebanon. Remember the battleship New Jersey, also off the Lebanese coast, and the same manifestation of force? Much has to be said, also about the Americans' policy toward Nicaragua. There was recently that sensation about the manual prepared by the CIA: Everyone still remembers it, and it is in operation, not being a theoretical aid but a practical set of instructions. Recently, counterrevolutionaries killed 21 people and wounded 14 -- peasant civilians in the Department of Nueva Segovia. So, the manifestation of state terrorism, even in areas far from NATO, is not disappearing but is becoming more and more brazen.

[Zholkver] Naturally, it gives rise to a corresponding counterreaction. I must say that I cannot remember statements recently showing such profound concern by government figures, even in NATO countries, as there have been concerning the U.S. arms race and state terrorism policies. Take, for instance, the small island state -- I mean small, not in area but in population -- of Iceland. What a sharp reaction arose there after the report that even in Iceland....

[Kolchanov interrupts] They intended to have nuclear weapons.

[Zholkver] The Americans wanted to deploy nuclear weapons. There was an emergency session of the Icelandic parliament, the Althing. A statement was made by the prime minister to the effect that it was impermissible in peacetime; and Hallgrimsson, the Icelandic foreign minister, said that if the assertions about the deployment of nuclear weapons were true -- and everyone confirms that it is -- it means that the treaty between the NATO countries would be broken. The minister said that he had summoned the U.S. ambassador to demand an explanation.

Take also what is happening now over the question of Greece's membership of NATO. Papandreou, the Greek prime minister, delivered a speech, saying that the prime cause of what we are most worried about is the increase in nuclear stockpiles. Papandreou continued, saying that the second cause of our worry is the lightning-strike theory which has been prevalent in the United States for the past few years. All these were the words of the prime minister of a NATO country. Also, I saw an interesting article in the Italian weekly PANORAMA, which said that relations of trust in NATO have been undermined and that centrifugal forces are working.

All this, of course, is complex and not often spoken of openly. PANORAMA quotes, as it says, a very experienced ambassador, who warns that at sessions where the 16 members take part, as they did recently in Brussels, it is not good to wash your dirty linen in public, and that the United States prefers to hold talks and apply a certain amount of pressure within a bilateral framework. That was how they quoted the ambassador. The pressure applied is indeed great, but it also gives rise to a corresponding counter-reaction.

39th UN Session

[Lebedev] In connection with the reaction that you are talking about, Aleksandr Vladimirovich, and for that matter the Papandreou speech you mentioned, it was made, if I am not mistaken, in Athens at an international conference of antiwar movements whose keynote was the advocacy of a nuclear-free Europe. Resolutions were passed in favor of nuclear disarmament, banning nuclear weapons, freezing nuclear weapons, and so forth. Well, that is the public opinion, the role of which is great and growing all the time. Then there are the positions on and reaction to these U.S. actions you mentioned of the world community on a state level, that is, the reaction of the participants in the 39th General Assembly session. The session's work is already nearing completion, and it is a characteristic fact that very important disarmament resolutions, which follow the lines of the initiatives of the USSR and the Warsaw Pact countries, were adopted by an overwhelming majority. What is more, these initiatives were not, as a rule, put forward just by the socialist countries, but jointly with the developing and certain neutral countries. For instance, there was the resolution on averting an arms race in outer space. What is the U.S. response to this? The formation of a special space command. The United Nations also passed a resolution on the immediate halting and banning of nuclear weapons tests, and the banning of the development and production of new types of mass destruction weapons and systems. The assembly welcomed the unilateral pledge made by the USSR on the nonfirst-use of nuclear weapons, and called on the United States and the other nuclear powers to follow the Soviet example. I would like to point out that what is characteristic is that as far as the majority of these resolutions -- one could say practically all of them -- are concerned, it was practically the U.S. delegation alone that voted against them, along with, at best, some of its bloc allies.

[Zholkver] Here are the actual figures. The resolution against the use or threat of the use of nuclear weapons, as presented by the socialist countries, including the USSR: 104 delegations voted for and 19 against, the latter including the United States and NATO delegations. The resolution in favor of averting an arms race in space: 150 for, none against, with the U.S. delegation abstaining. The resolution on the immediate halt and ban of nuclear weapons test: 123 delegations voted for, and two against -- the United States and Britain.

Public Opinion on U.S. Policies

[Kolchanov] The U.S. position is being condemned not only in the world, but also in the United States itself. National opinion polls based on representative samples were held recently. Among the facts noted is the following: 76 percent of those polled expressed the view that the Washington administration bears a considerable proportion of the responsibility for the deterioration of U.S.-Soviet relations and the increasing of international tension. That is the assessment being made within the country by, so to speak, the population of the United States.

[Zholkver] Yes, and there is nothing surprising in this, since some of the most eminent American scientists are warning against the danger of nuclear weapons. A report has just been published by the U.S. National Academy of Sciences entitled "Concerning the Atmospheric and Climatic Consequences of Nuclear War." In particular, the American scientists note that should nuclear weapons be used, this could lead to the release of so much dust and smoke into the atmosphere that the sky would be completely shrouded

The result of this would be a drop in temperature in most of the Northern Hemisphere of 15 or even 30 degrees. This is the so-called nuclear winter which really could lead to the destruction of all life on earth. That is the view of American scientists, and American politicians also; a group of senators, and not just Democrats but also Republicans, called on Reagan in the last few days to observe the Soviet-American agreements on the limitation of armaments that already exist, and to seek ways of reaching new agreements.

[Lebedev] What is more, most politicians and scientists, including the very influential ones you mentioned, warn of the fresh danger which might arise in the future -- that of so-called star wars. Naturally, there is a possibility of radical changes in the international climate, but more is needed than our proposals and initiatives alone. It is also necessary for the United States and its allies to adopt a constructive position. As far as the United States position is concerned, it would be apt to quote a personality who is well-known in the United States and the world at large -- Warnke, the former director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. He said: The forthcoming talks in Geneva are unique opportunity for the Reagan administration. He stressed that the USSR had agreed to hold them without any preconditions on the entire set of issues concerning nuclear and space armaments. A fine opportunity for progress in the arms control sphere will be missed if we attempt to force the USSR to agree to conditions that would place it at a disadvantage.

[Kolchanov] I would like to stress exactly that: Any attempts at talks with the USSR to sidestep the fundamental principle of equality and equal security will not succeed. We are ready for these totally new talks on the whole set of problems, this very important set of problems.

U.S. Budget, Social Conditions

[Zholkver] We have been saying a lot about military and political problems. At the start of our discussion we also agreed to consider some economic and social problems, particularly as they are very closely linked with the problems we have just been discussing. This is also reflected, in particular, in the fact that the problem of attempting to somehow reduce the enormous budget deficits connected with excessive military spending is currently being given priority attention in the United States. It is being noted that the first meeting of the Reagan cabinet after the elections was hardly a festive affair. As NEWSWEEK says, the possibilities of freezing some categories of spending were discussed, and it is said that a curious altercation took place. Donald Regan, the secretary of the treasury, made the following appeal to Weinberger: For God's sake, Cap -- that is what they call Caspar Weinberger -- give us some concession. However, staring at the ceiling, Weinberger merely replied: No! The point is that the Pentagon does not propose to reduce military spending. On the contrary, spending is going up.

[Kolchanov] One only has to recall that the rate of increase in the military budget has been taken to quite incredible levels by the present U.S. Administration. I am referring to the growth rate. It has reached 10-12 percent per annum. One cannot help comparing this with defense spending in our budget. In the budget for 1985, which has just been adopted, allocations for the USSR's defense constitute just 4.9 percent.

[Lebedev] Moreover, to pursue the comparison, military spending in the United States is already approaching $300 billion. This is significantly more than one-third of state budget expenditure. It seems to me that this current discussion in the United States is very symptomatic. We can all remember, I think, that only a few years ago the U.S. Administration declared that it would use the arms race to drive the Soviet economy and that of the socialist countries into a corner and bleed them dry, and that America could afford both guns and butter. However, now it is becoming quite obvious -- above all to the Americans themselves -- that America cannot afford both guns and butter.

[Zholkver] Yes, and THE WALL STREET JOURNAL has just published an article under the long and, in my opinion, very symptomatic title of, and I quote, The Increase in Armaments Planned by Reagan May Not Be Within the Power of the United States. So, to find money all the same, since Caspar Weinberger is not agreeing to cuts in military expenditure, according to THE NEW YORK TIMES, it is proposed to cut more than a hundred social programs in the United States. THE NEW YORK TIMES also writes that this will have an effect on farmers and federal employees, on those who travel on the railways and use the subway, on veterans, women, babies, and also on the poor and the old who are in need of medical aid.

On this question of medical aid, I would like to give the following, in my opinion, bitter examples: Just recently, and this bears out the really high level of development of science, in the United States an operation has been carried out to implant an artificial heart. Well, it is early to say whether this man will survive or not, or how long will he live. It is of course desirable that the operation should end with complete success. However, what sort of thoughts is this man having now? He had a telephone conversation with the President -- Reagan did not fail to use this for publicity purposes -- and he asked who was actually going to pay for the expenses involved. This operation costs $200,000, and so far the insurance is refusing to foot the bill. It was only after this conversation with the President that the insurance company agreed to pay compensation, I think, for some part of the costs incurred in the operation. This is what is meant by questions of medical aid in such a rich country as the United States.

However, the issue here is indeed of the cutting of a whole series of other social programs, also including questions of accommodation. U.S. bishops say: We consider it shameful that 35 million U.S. citizens live below the poverty line, and millions of others slightly above this line. In our country, the bishops continue, hunger still exists, as witnessed by the soup kitchens organized by the church. Too many people are without a roof, and seek shelter from the cold in the basements of our churches. We know of the despair that can destroy individuals, families, and whole communities, when the plague of unemployment falls upon them. All this, the bishops conclude, is evidence of the unequal distribution of wealth, when the minimum standard of justice in breached.

In this connection how can one fail to mention that last week began with the Day of Human Rights -- those very same rights about which U.S. politicians above all love to speak -- such are human rights in the United States today.

[Kolchanov] Yes, human rights, ranging from state terrorism -- which is perhaps the most aggressive and most acute violation of human rights -- to social rights, in the whole of this generally tragic palette of violations of human rights, the Americans have first place, this is indisputable.

[Zholkver] I think it would be wrong for us to talk of all this and mention only the United States. Are not these problems, these acute social conflicts surely characteristic of other capitalist countries, as well? We were just talking about budget problems. These problems are now also being discussed in Western Europe. The point has been reached where the so-called Europarliament of Western Europe was forced this week to reject the draft budget for next year simply because the figures do not add up. There they are saying that at best the budget will cover 10 months and not 12. As for unemployment, it is a scourage not only for the United States, but also for Western Europe and the FRG in particular.

## Bhopal Tragedy

[Lebedev] In these conditions, it is an indisputable fact that the multinational corporations are getting richer. They have already spread their tentacles over the whole world, and are making a fortune not just from exploitation, but as recent events have shown, are getting rich at the expense of people's lives.

The tragic situation in Bhopal, India, where a poisonous gas leak occurred from the Union Carbide plant, one of the largest multinational corporations, having its headquarters in the United States as, of course, many do, has shown how these companies, the large monopolies, think lastly of lives and rights. It is not by chance that the inhabitants of the city of Bhopal, where thousands have already suffered from this poisonous gas, have gone out on the streets with slogans saying: Union Carbide is a murderer, this multinational corporation is criminal.

[Kolchanov] It is an interesting fact that over the last decade, 115 of the 500 largest U.S. corporations were guilty of committing at least one serious crime. This is a bleak statistic, a tragic and criminal statistic.

[Zholkver] Yes, and you see that matter is not restricted to India. Presently, interesting measures have been taken by the Government of Brazil, for example. It has proposed keeping strict control over Union Carbide activity in Brazil. A vessel owned by the company has been told to the leave the port of Rio de Janiero, since the danger of a poisonous substance leak exists. The Greens party in the Bundestag has demanded that an investigation be made into the Union Carbide union in the FRG. So, here there is, in my opinion, a combination taking place of the activation of the antiwar movement with the movement against the multinational corporations, and the military industrial corporations which are the moving forces in the arms race.

[Kolchanov] There is yet another aspect to the tragedy in Bhopal which immediately comes to mind here. Because when you imagine the whole picture of what happened in this Indian city, the dangers that are connected with careless handling of chemicals are very visible, and even greater dangers might arise if chemical substances are deliberately used for military purposes. Indeed, the U.S. chemical arsenals house 55,000 metric tons of toxic substances inducing nerve paralysis, and more than 3 million pieces of chemical ammunition of various designations: these are mines, grenades, shells, bombs, clusters, and spray devices; in all, there are nearly 100 types of devices that can be used in waging chemical war.

## Chernenko Message to Physicians

[Zholkver] This increases the importance of the warnings, the appeals that scientists of the whole world are voicing now, and in particular the doctors who are demanding that concrete measures be taken to prevent nuclear war and the use of chemical weapons. You know, it seems symbolic to me that this week the physicians' movement received lofty awards. In our country, the Academy of Medical Sciences was presented with an award, and Lown, a U.S. cardiologist, and Academician Chazov, a soviet cardiologist, the leaders of the International Movement of World Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, received an award.

I would like to conclude our broadcast with the words of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, from his message to the international movement of World Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War: Firmly resolved to achieve serious progress in the cause of reducing the danger of war breaking out, the Soviet Union is going to the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. talks with the aim of achieving mutually acceptable accords on a whole complex of questions concerning nuclear and space arms. We are prepared to cooperate honestly and constructively with all who really desire that the further development of world affairs not proceed by new stages of nuclear competition, but by the path of strengthening peace and security, detente and confidence.

Thank you, comrades, for taking part in this conversation at the roundtable, and thank you comrade radio listeners for your attention. I wish you well.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS & ANSWERS'

LD150322 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1713 GMT 14 Dec 84

["International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program presented by Yevgeniy Viktorovich Kachanov with Edgar Anatoliyevich Cheporov, NOVOSTI political observer; Jose Lopez, member of the leadership of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front; Eduard Vasilyevich Kovalev, international affairs journalist; Boris Vasilyevich Andrianov, foreign policy commentator of All-Union Radio]

U.S.-Soviet Relations

[Excerpts] One key element in preserving peace on the planet under current conditions is Soviet-U.S. relations. Many letters in today's mailbag are devoted to this topic -- particularly those from Yakov Tikhonovich Makarov, from the village of Krivozerye in the Penza Oblast; and also letters from other regular listeners, including Kucherov from Riga, Slipko of Kharkov, and many others. Your questions on the present state of Soviet-U.S. relations are answered by Edgar Anatoliyevich Cheporov, NOVOSTI political observer.

[Cheporov] A few days ago, I took part in the Jablonna-5 international journalists' meeting -- which took place in the Polish People's Republic -- as a member of a delegation of the USSR Union of Journalists. Representatives of the mass media of the socialist countries and also the major newspapers, television, and radio corporations of the United States, Britain, France, the FRG, and many other countries took part in this forum. The delegates spoke of the nuclear danger that hangs over mankind and about ways of avoiding confrontation. Does this mean that there were no differences between us? No. It was a sharp discussion, and different, frequently opposite opinions clashed.

On one question, however, all agreed: Everyone recognized that the USSR and the United States bear a special responsibility for ensuring that there is peace on earth, and that peace is strengthened. It is not surprising that nearly every statement noted the importance and the vital necessity of the new Soviet-U.S. talks. Yes, the state of relations between the USSR and the United States to a large extent determines the international political climate. When both sides displayed a willingness to uphold the principles of equality and identical security, and when -- upon this basis -- they arrived at mutually acceptable accords, including accords on arms limitation, the atmosphere in relations between our countries changed for the better. During that period, the entire international situation also changed for the better. However, Washington's attempts to achieve military superiority over the USSR are not only complicating relations between the two countries, but increasing global tension.

[Kachanov] Edgar Anatoliyevich, the Soviet Union proceeds from the fact that it is essential to achieve constructive, mutually acceptable accords with the United States. What are the main directions of the search for these accords?

[Cheporov] The recent interview given by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko to THE WASHINGTON POST and his replies to the questions of Kalb, the correspondent of the U.S. television company, NBC, map out realistic and constructive measures to improve the international situation and Soviet-U.S. relations. The Soviet Union is in favor of preventing the militarization of space. The Soviet proposal that nuclear powers should freeze all the nuclear armaments they have, both quantitatively and qualitatively, remains in force. An accord on this issue would mean the reciprocal halting of the buildup of all components of existing nuclear arsenals, including means of delivery and nuclear ammunition. There is a real possibility of working out an agreement on the complete and universal banning of nuclear weapons tests.

Both during and after the recent presidential election compaign, U.S. leaders have not been sparing with peace-loving declarations and assurances of their commitment to peace. So, if the U.S. Administration is willing to give its statements concrete content, then the USSR will not be the one to delay things. The Soviet Union is in favor of good relations with the United States, of relations upon an honest basis of equal rights; it is in favor of halting the arms race and removing the threat of nuclear war. It is for this very reason that the USSR indeed made its proposal to the United States that talks be started, utterly new talks on the whole range of linked questions on the non-militarization of space, and the reduction of strategic nuclear arms and medium-range nuclear means. In all of these directions, the Soviet Union is prepared to seek and to work out the most radical solutions which would make it possible to move forward toward the complete banning -- and ultimately the elimination -- of nuclear weapons.

[Kachanov] What, in your view, explains Washington's agreement to the Soviet initiative?

[Cheporov] The agreement by the U.S. Administration to talks is explained by a number of reasons. Primarily, it is the consistent, principled policy of the USSR and the whole socialist community, a policy that compels people to take it into consideration. The pressure of the mass antiwar movement was also a very serious factor. Finally, no small part here was played by the alarm of the Americans themselves over the security of their own country, a security which is being placed in danger by the course toward confrontation with the Soviet Union. In this connection, I will quote a statement that seems to me to be characteristic. This is what William Fulbright, the well-known political figure, and professor (?Seb Tillman) wrote a few days ago in THE NEW YORK TIMES: Those who create American policy, absorbed completely by thoughts of the arms and tactics that should be used in the struggle against the empire of evil -- Washington has spoken of the USSR in such a manner -- do not display any noticeable interest in the question of how to make this struggle less fierce, and of how -- in time -- to end it completely. Detente, which flourished at the beginning of the 1970's, has been cast into oblivion and condemnation. So, the very near future will show whether the United States will take a realistic position on the new Soviet initiative on holding talks. In the meantime, the situation in the world continues to remain dangerous. Next year, the Pentagon announced, it will spend $300 billion on its requirements. By 1989, it will spend $2 trillion.

A few days ago, official Washington confirmed once again that it reserves the right to be the first to use nuclear weapons. President Reagan stated that he does not intend to give up the program for the construction of MX first-strike intercontinental ballistic missiles. Can one indeed disregard the fact that the deployment of American medium-range missiles continues in Western Europe? It is also known that the NATO military planning committee has just approved the Rogers Plan, envisaging the deployment of new non-nuclear weapons for delivering deep strikes against Warsaw Pact countries. I also have to say that particular alarm throughout the world is being evoked by the U.S. desire to take the arms race into space. The program for militarizing space, which will cost $500 billion, is acquiring a totally concrete outline. Lasar installations are being developed and tested -- ray weapons, antisatellite systems, and killer-satellites.

However, despite the scale of its military preparations, the United States will never achieve the object for which these preparations are being made -- it will not achieve military superiority over the USSR. Washington will never manage to talk to us from a position of strength. That is the experience of history. That is also the reality of today. If the American leaders really want to strengthen their country's national security, then they have to take into account the fact that the best means of strengthening this security is a return to the path of detente. There can be no other reasonable basis for relations between the USSR and the United States.

If peaceful coexistence and not confrontation is taken as the landmark, if both sides proceed consistently from this -- and the Soviet Union is doing just that -- then this will ensure constructive development of Soviet-U.S. relations. [Passage omitted on Jose Lopez' talk about the situation in El Salvador]

West Europe Economics

[Kachanov] Comrade Rokotov from Sverdlovsk, asks us in his letter to analyze the state of affairs in the West European Common Market. Here to give a reply to you is Eduard Vasilyevich Kovalev, journalist writing on international affairs.

[Kovalev] In the West, official propaganda loves to present the EEC as an alliance of like-minded people, as an economic and political alliance in which differences -- if they arise -- are rapidly settled to everyone's satisfaction. However, let us take a look, Yevgeniy Viktorovich, and see whether this really happens in the EEC. There is wide comment in the West today about the results of the latest session of the EEC, which took place in Dublin, the capital of Ireland, on 3-4 December. Taking part in it were the heads of state and government of the 10 countries of the Common Market. They discussed a whole range of economic and political problems linked with EEC activity, and, to be frank, also linked with the disputes that divide the members of the community into small irreconcilable individual groups. The results of the Dublin meeting are regarded by the majority of commentators as discouraging. The course of the discussions merely stressed the depth of the contradictions which are today tearing apart the EEC. In this connection, let me quote from a speech made in the Irish Parliament by Charles Haughey, the leader of the opposition party. He stated directly: We have complete grounds form expressing dissatisfaction over the fact that the Dublin session has not been able to concentrate its attention on the really sharp and urgent problems. What are these problems? Charles Haughey stressed that the people of Western Europe expected from the conference an urgent program of action against the main social evil, catastrophic unemployment. However, nothing of the kind happened. The number of unemployed here exceeds 12 million people -- about 11 percent of the work-capable population of the Ten. The prospects for even an insignificant reduction in the number of jobless remain extremely gloomy. The situation is such that an increase, rather than a reduction, in the number of unemployed is to be expected.

Washington, acting in its own egotistic interests, recently took new measures against the importation of steel pipes from Western Europe. This hits primarily the FRG steel industry. However, that is far from the whole story. A secret U.S.-West European trade and economic war is taking place today in the field of currency and finance and in many other areas of economic and trade relations: everywhere the American diktat is felt. U.S. imperialism does not shrink from putting pressure on its allies and partners where it is to its advantage, where U.S. monopolies need it. In these cases, they completely forget about Atlantic and Western solidarity, things they so love to refer to in Washington when it is a question of compelling their allies to bear the burden of the arms race, or when it is necessary to ensure a common front against the Soviet Union and against the countries of the socialist community.

Andreotti, Italy's minister of foreign affairs, describing the results of the EEC session in Dublin, formulated the two tasks that were determined there: First, the need to link closely together economic development and the struggle against unemployment; and second, the completion of the talks about the entry of Spain and Portugal into the community. As is known, the participants in the meeting in the Irish capital were unable to finally overcome their differences on the forthcoming admission of Spain and Portugal into the Common Market. It is as if prospects of expansion of the community are again pouring salt onto the chronic sore of European economic unification. The fact is that the differences in the levels of economic development of the EEC countries remain considerable, and this is giving rise to more and more new contradictions.

The old wounds of the so-called common agricultural policy of the EEC are being reopened. This is a general situation; we are not talking about particular cases here, although of course these also have great importance. There are the problems of fishing, wine production, and the production of a number of other agricultural products.

Thus, for example, it is clear that the winemakers of other West European and South European countries might suffer on account of the entry of Spain and Portugal into the Common Market. On the other hand, having joined the Common Market, Spain and Portugal would open up their markets for an inflow of comparatively cheap industrial goods from the so-called northern countries of Europe, which might lead to the virtual smothering of a number of promising industries in Spain and Portugal. That, for example, is what happened to Greece, which entered the community 5 years ago. Inconvenience and losses linked with this entry have become an unpleasant reality, while the promised benefits and aid have not materialized. Not surprising in this regard is Greece's position on the issue of further expansion of the community. Judge for yourselves. Although on some individual issues -- the production of cheap wines, for examples -- some compromises were reached in Dublin, the problem of widening the community as a whole remains unresolved. It is impossible now to say anything about how this will end. Discord in the EEC is evidence of irreconcilable differences between members of the Ten itself, and also a result of the aggravation of chronic interimperialist contradictions between the two centers of economic strength of present-day capitalism, the United States and Western Europe. These contradictions are internal and inevitably inherent in the development of the capitalist social formation and in the development of the capitalist economy. They bring a fresh burden to the working people of the capitalist world.

## U.S.-Japan Military Exercises

[Kachanov] Nikolay Vasilyevich Melnikov, a listener from Novosibirsk, in his letter asks about several problems which are linked with heightened U.S. military activity in the northwestern part of the Pacific Ocean. Among other things, he asks what has brought about the whole series of joint U.S.-Japanese exercises that have been held recently in the Far East. Similar questions are asked in letters by some other comrades. I am going to ask Boris Vasilyevich Andrianov, foreign policy commentator of All-Union radio, to express his opinion in this connection.

[Andrianov] Indeed, even someone not too well versed in military matters is struck by the way in which the frequency of joint exercises by the Armed Forces of the United States and Japan is building up increasingly. They are already taking on the character of some special kind of relay race, as one set of maneuvers is immediately followed by another. The militarist fever which has seized certain circles in the United States and Japan is playing a role in this. If one adds the fact that more and more often Washington and Tokyo are staging their joint displays of military muscle in the northern part of the Japanese archipelago, then it is easy to understand that these geographical reference points are linked in the most direct way with the militarist course of the United States in the Far East, and indeed throughout the region of Asia and the Pacific Ocean.

The American strategists have conceived the intention of increasingly drawing Japan into the wake of this course. With this purpose, they are turning out provocative statements on the other side of the ocean about some kind of Soviet threat allegedly hanging over America's Far East ally, and, under this pretext, are holding forth about the need to protect Japan in the event of extreme circumstances. The U.S. propaganda kitchen prepares its concoctions with demagogic sauce of this kind when it treats the Japanese public to yet another portion of disinformation -- assuring them, for example, that joint military exercises supposedly serve the defense interests of Japan. However, of course there is not a grain of truth in statements of that kind.

To judge by the evidence of the U.S. press, in their strategic plans Pentagon generals allocate Japan the role of one of the main bridgeheads from which the U.S. Armed Forces might operate in eastern Asia. It is for this very reason that U.S. military activity in the northwestern part of the Pacific Ocean has been sharply increased. There is now a strike formation of the U.S. Naval Forces in the Sea of Japan: it includes two aircraft carriers, the Carl Vinson and the Midway.

In this connection, an extremely noteworthy conclusion was drawn by the Japanese newspaper TOKYO SHIMBUN. It considers that the transfer of a powerful U.S. squadron to this region is aimed at showing the so-called strategy of flexible operations in action. Washington has taken this strategy into its armory and according to it U.S. aircraft carriers will be in the northwestern part of the Pacific Ocean permanently. In the opinion of this well-informed Japanese newspaper I would like to add what was said by (Kesao) Maeda, an eminent Japanese military observer.

At one time, he was a member of the executive staff of Japan's National Defense Agency, that is to say that country's military department, and someone who knows well the problems being written about in the press. A few days ago, he published an article in the periodical (?GUNSHUKU MONDAI SHIRUO). (Kesao) Maeda writes: If there is something that represents a real threat to Japan, it is the presence of U.S. military bases upon its soil and the way in which the Japanese Government follows in the wake of Washington's adventurist course. In recent years, Maeda points out, the United States has been persistently seeking that Tokyo should speed up its military preparations. They are demanding that expenditure on arms should be increased and insisting that the naval forces of Japan should patrol the sea communications routes within a radius of 1,000 miles from its shores and blockade international sea straits.

At the same time, the Japanese military observer stresses, the United States itself unswervingly builds up its military presence on the Japanese islands. Without a doubt, the admissions of the Japanese military specialists are very significant. They indicate the real danger that the U.S.-Japanese militarist alliance represents for the land of the rising sun. There are now 119 Pentagon objectives, situated on the Japanese archipelago. In addition to these, the Japanese National Defence Agency has decided to make two more Japanese Air Force bases available, (?Shiakuri) and Simosha: They are going to be made available to the command of the U.S. 7th Fleet. Having set a course toward turning the islands of Japan into a nuclear missile arsenal of the Pentagon, the U.S. command is rapidly perfecting and actively expanding its military objectives there. Included among them, for example, are the port of Yokosuka, which is the strongpoint of the U.S. 7th Fleet; Cadena, on the Island of Okinawa, the major Air Force base in this part of Asia; Yokoda, near Tokyo; and also the U.S. Air Force and Marine base at Iwakuni. According to evidence from the Japanese press, U.S. units intended for the waging of nuclear war have been quartered there. Preparation of the Misawa Air Base in the north of Honshu Island for the reception of 48 F-16 U.S. fighter bombers, capable of carrying nuclear weapons, is being carried out at an accelerated rate. The Sasebo Naval Base on the west of the Island of Kyushu is being strengthened: U.S. ships equipped with Tomohawk cruise missiles, with nuclear warheads, will be docking there. Thus, in the event of war breaking out, Japan is doomed to become Washington's hostage, concludes (Kesao) Maeda.

INTERNATIONAL ANTIWAR CONFERENCE HELD IN ATHENS

PM141225 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent G. Shakhunyan report under the rubric "On a Topical Theme": "The Dialogue Continues"]

[Text] Athens -- At the international conference of national antiwar organizations "For a Nuclear-Free Europe" which is taking place in the Greek capital, there is a wide dialogue on the most burning problems of today. People with various political, philosophical, and religious views and representatives of the most influential antiwar movements are taking part.

After the first plenary session, the conference participants began discussions in working parties. The first working party is discussing the general political situation in Europe and the prospects for returning to a climate of detente and peaceful cooperation. The delegates who spoke during the discussion noted that in the existing situation the greatest possible efforts must be made to lessen the military confrontation. Opportunities for this exist. In this connection the unchanging nature of the Soviet Union's peaceful foreign policy course was noted, as well as the Soviet Government's recent proposal to President Reagan to embark on talks on a whole range of questions concerning nuclear and space arms.

The second working party concentrated its attention on the disarmament aspects of European nuclear security. In the course of the debates there was wide support for the proposal on creating a nuclear-free zone in central and northern Europe and the Balkan peninsula. In particular, the Greek representative stressed that the implementation of this proposal will be the first step along the path to the total elimination of nuclear weapons in Europe. It was also noted that, of the nuclear powers, currently only the Soviet Union has officially come out in support of this initiative, and the task now facing the peace fighters is to obtain consent to this proposal from the United States, Britain, and France.

In the third working party, which discussed measures to strengthen confidence and security in Europe, there was total support for the stance of the Soviet Union, which calls for the attainment of substantial accords, political and international-legal as well as military-technical, in this sphere.

IZVESTIYA CONTRASTS USSR, U.S. RIGHTS RECORDS

PM141158 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Peace and Human Rights"]

[Exerpts] The Universal Declaration of Human Rights enshrines in particular the right to work, education, and social security. The historical experience of the Soviet people and socialism have proved that mankind's age-old dream -- the equality of people -- can be realized. The USSR's Constitution guarantees its citizens the basic human rights and freedoms enshrined in it and whose strict observance is inherent in the very nature of socialist society. The Soviet Union scrupulously observes the provisions of the universal declaration, other UN documents devoted to this topic, and also the CSCE Final Act. Together with the socialist community countries, supported by all progressive forces, the USSR consistently champions human rights.

At the same time, a frontal offensive against human rights is being mounted in the West, and especially in the United States, the citadel of the so-called "free world." Eloquent testimony to this is the pauperization of those strata of Americans who occupy the lower rungs of the social ladder. More than 4 million homeless, around 15 million unemployed or partially unemployed, and 35 million poor -- this is the result achieved by the United States 36 years after the signing of the Universal Declaration and Human Rights.

Incidentally, as was noted recently in the U.S. Congress, there have always been poor people in the United States. However, under the Reagan administration they have become more numerous than ever before. An if, as was stated in the House of Representative, the gun of Reagan injustice has two barrels, namely poverty and unemployment, then its trigger is the uncontrolled arms race.

In the West they prefer to champion "human rights" in their own way. The quotemarks play by no means a secondary role; they emphasize the political essence of the vociferous campaign that has nothing in common with the peoples struggle for their true rights -- apartheid, the practice of genocide, and the bloody dictatorships of military juntas.

The U.S. violation of the articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is blatant and provocative. It has repeatedly violated the principle defined in article 30 of that document during the aggression against countries of Indochina and Grenada, for instance.

However, the U.S.imperialist onslaught on human rights is not limited to this. Its scope is expanding, geographically speaking. The antiterrorist rhetoric that Washington has adopted is intended to mask the interventionist aspirations of U.S. policy. This, in the view of the White House, makes it easier to justify both past interventions and those that are only just being planned and feature in the Pentagon's "target menu" file. Against the countries in this file, overt and covert economic and political actions are being planned.

When terrorism is elevated to the rank of state policy, what talk can there be of human rights! As for the "program in support of democracy" -- a favorite brainchild of the U.S. Administration -- it essentially aims at forcibly imposing the "U.S. way of life" on peoples.

The aggressive plans for building up military potential and militarizating space being hatched by the imperialist circles pose a fatal threat to mankind's very existence, to man's right to live. Encroachments on this paramount right are being actively countered by our country.

As K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has emphasized, "there is now no more essential task than delivering mankind from the threat of nuclear war that hangs over it." This brings out the special topicality of the Soviet initiatives on the basis of which agreement was reached with the U.S. Administration to begin new talks that will embrace the space militarization issue as well as questions pertaining to nuclear arms, including both strategic and medium-range arms. In all these spheres, which are interconnected, the Soviet side is prepared to seek the most radical solutions that would assist progress toward a complete ban on, and ultimate eliminiation of nuclear weapons.

The Soveit Union's consistent policy aimed at safeguarding the whole range of human rights, including man's main right -- the right to life and a future not overshadowed by the ominous clouds of the nuclear threat -- provides yet another opportunity to halt the deadly race toward the brink beyond which nuclear madness begins. And the goodwill that permeates the activities of the Soviet state is meeting with the ardent support of all those to whom the future of human rights and of mankind, the future of our planet is not a matter of indifference.

SURGUCHEV COMMENTS ON U.S. 1985 DEFENSE BUDGET

LD151833 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 15 Dec 84

[Igor Surguchev commentary]

[Text] U.S. Government circles are now discussing the draft state budget for the 1985 financial year, which usually begins in that country on 1 Ocotber. The main task for those drawing up this document is to fulfill the promises given by President Reagan to the electorate to cut the huge budget deficit, which this year reached almost $2 billion. In the interests of balancing the new budget [words indistinct] U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, according to UPI, has finally agreed to certain reductions in allocations for the Pentagon. This report is commented on by Igor Surguchev.

[Surguchev] It is well known that during the present Republican administration's first 4 years in power, the U.S. military budget has risen as though it contained yeast. Adopting an overtly militaristic program for rearming America, the Reagan government has not held back money for military purposes and for material preparations for war. It unquestioningly satisfied all the Pentagon's demands, generously presenting the military-industrial complex with multibillion dollar orders. Against this background, the defense secretary's decision to agree to certain reductions in military expenditure in the coming financial year is presented as some kind of sensation. And indeed, for the first time under the Reagan administration, the Pentagon is having to curb its appetite.

But is is not really a sensation at all. Above all, because even after $6-8 billion are taken out of the planned military budget -- and this is the cut we are speaking of -- it will still be a record amount, exceeding $320 billion. This is one third of all planned state spending. For comparison, I shall remind you that this year the American brass hats, as the military is known there, received $250 billion. So there is nothing to complain about. As before the Pentagon takes the lion's share of the budget pie, and that share is constantly growing.

What is more, as news agancy reports make clear, the cuts to which Weinberger has agreed will certainly not affect the expense of developing and producing new types and systems of armaments, including nuclear ones. Nor will they touch military construction which is being widely implemented, including the broadening and modernization of the many bases and other installations abroad.

So how is the Pentagon chief intending to cut his budget? Most likely, UPI indicates, referring to well informed opinion from the military department, by scrapping the planned pay rise for servicemen and for civilians occupied in the Defense Department system. As a result, according to specialists' calculations, it will be possible to reduce allocations for defense by approximately 3 percent. It is to this purely symbolic cut that Weinberger is agreeing. The only reason he is agreeing is so that it will be easier for the administration to cut expenditure allocated for **civilian needs** and social programs by $34 billion. It is precisely upon these, already insignificant, allocations that the ax is falling most heavily. The White House remains true to itself.

The Pentagon , as they say, gets away with a slight shock, while millions of poor people, unemployed and low-paid factory and office workers, have to tighten their belts even further. [words indistinct] In the government offices on the Potomac they speak of the possible dismissal of (?120,000) civil servants or of reducing the pay of this category of workers by (?5) percent.

Again, as before, the burden of the struggle against the budget deficit falls, in essence, fully on the shoulders of working America. As we see, the militarist, anti-people course of the administration [words indistinct] in the United States and beyond its borders, they understand perfectly, that there can be no real reduction of the colossal military spending, no real progress in the task of eliminating the huge budget deficit, until the United States [word indistinct] leaves the dangerous and ruinous (?course) of the arms race [words indistinct] military superiority over the world of socialism.

PRAVDA HITS CANADIAN MILITARY SPENDING PLANS

PM141128 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Dec 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent N. Bragin dispatch: "Payment for Partnership"]

[Text] Ottawa, 9 Dec -- Canada's participation in the military-strategic preparations of the most aggressive circles in the White House and NATO headquarters is costing that country dear. According to offical data just published here, between 7 and 8 billion dollars have recently been removed from its budget annually for purposes that have nothing do do with the defense of its sovereignty or the inviolability of its national borders.

With the coming to power of the Progressive Conservative Party in September this year, Canada's partnership with the United States and NATO, by all accounts, will become even more costly. Prime Minister B. Mulroney has already stated his government's intention to "fulfill its obligations to NATO in full" and to establish "closer relations with the United States," including relations in the military sphere. In practice, as the Canadian press attests, this will primarily mean increasing Canada's military spending and continuing Ottawa's support for the Reagan administration's course aimed at pursuing the arms race.

The conservatives have announced their consent to the continuation of U.S. cruise missile tests on Canadian territory. Their UN representative, following the White House's line, voted against any steps aimed at freezing nuclear arsenals with a view to further reducing stockpiles of thermonuclear weapons.

As the influential newspaper THE FINANCIAL POST -- the most closely connected with the U.S. military-industrial complex and its branches in Canada -- attests, the Conservative government led by Prime Minister B. Mulroney has taken an "extremely dangerous step": It intends to considerably increase Canada's military spending not by the annual 3 percent envisaged by NATO decision but by 6 percent.

THE FINANCIAL POST explains that in a year Canada will be forced to spend more than 9 billion dollars for military purposes. Where will these funds be obtained? -- the paper asks. And it supplies the simple answer -- from the Canadian taxpayer.

Military-political partnership with the United States is causing tremendous damage to Canada's economy, placing a heavy tax burden on the shoulders of very broad sections of the Canadian people, and undermining the international prestige of the land of the maple leaf, whose statesmen have repeatedly declared their readiness to assist in resolving international problems in the interests of consolidating peace, reducing arms, and securing disarmament.

## BRIEFS

TECHNICAL AGREEMENT EXTENDED -- Moscow December 11 TASS -- Djermen Gvishiani, deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for Science and Technology, and Mitchell Ford, chairman of the board of the American "Emhart" firm have signed here today a protocol prolonging the agreement on scientific-technical cooperation for the next five years. The partners cooperate chiefly in the shoe and plastics industry, the manufacture of glass containers, and wheelsets for railway cars. The trade turnover of "Emhart" with the Soviet Union, where the products of the firm have been known since 1920's, will make nearly six million dollars this year, Mitchell Ford said. In our view, it can be at least doubled. [Excerpts] [Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 11 Dec 84 LD]

## CHERNENKO MEETS WITH JAPANESE CP LEADER

LD171218 Moscow TASS in English 1202 GMT 17 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 17 TASS -- A meeting between Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Kenji Miyamoto, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan (JCP), was held on December 17. They discussed the results of talks between the delegations of the CPSU and the JCP. Satisfaction with the successful completion of the talks was expressed from both sides. A joint statement which was prepared by the delegations was endorsed. The statement will be published in the press.

Konstantin Chernenko and Kenji Miyamoto expressed confidence in further fruitful development of cooperation between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of Japan.

Taking part in the meeting which passed in a comradely atmosphere were from the Soviet side Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Andrey Aleksandrov and Vadim Zagladin, members of the CPSU Central Committee, and from the Japanese side -- Mitsuhiro Kaneko, chairman of the Secretariat of the JCP Central Committee, and Hiroshi Tachiki, member of the Standing Bureau of the Presidium of the JCP Central Committee.

## FURTHER ON USSR-JAPAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS

### Communique Issued

LD141946 Moscow TASS in English 1602 GMT 14 Dec 84

[Text] Tokyo December 14 TASS -- The ninth joint session of the Soviet-Japanese and the Japanese-Soviet committees on economic cooperation has closed here today. Its participants had a broad exchange of views on the state and prospects for the development of trade and economic relations between the two countries.

The joint communique adopted upon completion of the session points out that the considerable economic potentialities of the USSR and Japan, the mutually complementary structure of their economies and geographical closeness create favourable conditions for a further development of bilateral, trade and economic relations. The participants in the meeting expressed the wish to broaden them on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

The speakers at the session pointed out a successful implementation of a number of existing agreements on cooperation. The stage has been set for continuing the talks and drawing up joint projects in the field of the timber industry, transport, ferrous metallurgy, chemicals and other industries.

The Soviet side, the joint communique says, pointed out that the expansion of Soviet product purchases by Japan is an important objective, whose resolution would contribute to increasing the trade turnover and balancing bilateral trade. The session also covered the state and prospects for the development of scientific-technical relations between the two countries. Wishing to lend the bilateral relations a stable character, the Soviet side has proposed that an agreement be concluded between the Governments of the USSR and Japan on the principles of economic cooperation and that a long-term program for it be drawn up.

Addressing a press conference here today, H. Anzai, chairman of the Japanese-Soviet committee for economic cooperation, president of the "Tokyo Gasu" compnany, said that the session was held in an active and constructive atmosphere and brought about considerable results. He pointed out the importance of the development of relations with the USSR for Japan's economy.

It is gratifying, a TASS correspondent was told by V.M. Sushkov, the head of the Soviet delegation, USSR deputy foreign trade minister, that the participants in the session were unanimous that the time has come for concrete steps for developing and expanding Soviet-Japanese trade and economic cooperation. If the practical efforts of both sides are concentrated precisely in that direction and, the Soviet side would like to act precisely this way, positive results will be soon felt.

On the contrary, attracting attention to differences of a political character may lead us aside from the resolution of the main problem, to discuss which we have come together this time in Tokyo -- it is that of ensuring a stable and progressive development of our trade and economic relations.

We cannot help expressing regret over the fact that the good tradition of our committees, which proved to be effective in the course of almost 20 years, and whose essence was not to touch upon the political issues, including such issues on which the positions of our countries are not concurrent, and not to give without the other side's consent announcements for the press, has not been observed at the latest meeting. We hope that this instance will be an exception and that the Japanese side will strictly adhere to the traditions, which shaped, and its pledges, V.N. Sushkov pointed out. [sentence as received]

## Sushkov Satisfied With Results

OW160142 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 15 Dec 84

[Text] Deputy Minister Sushkov of the USSR Foreign Trade Ministry has expressed satisfaction over the results of a joint meeting of the Soviet-Japanese economic committees, which ended in Tokyo. In an interview in Tokyo, Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Sushkov said that there are good possibilities for developing cooperation between the two countries, adding that the time has come to take concrete action to expand trade and economic relations.

## Kharkov Commentary

LD161808 Moscow TASS in English 1749 GMT 16 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 16 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The joint session of the Soviet-Japanese and the Japanese-Soviet committees for economic cooperation, which closed in Tokyo on Friday, has been, in the opinion of both sides, a constructive, useful and fruitful one. The very participation in that forum of such a large number of prominent Japanese businessmen speaks for itself. The more so that the current meeting was preceded by an almost five-year long break notable for a considerable decline in Japan's trade with its northern neighbour.

Not surprisingly the Japanese trade and industrial circles have shown much interest in the latest session. They believe, judging by the Japanese press commentaries, that their expectations have come true. As a result of the session, the influential Japanese newspaper ASAHI writes today, the Soviet and Japanese sides have not only displayed readiness to expand economic cooperation, but also expressed a common viewpoint that there are many fields favourable for such an expansion.

A distinctive feature of the latest session has been the quest for new promising trends and forms of trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and Japan. There is a growing striving among the major Japanese companies, the newspaper of industrial circles NIKKAN KOGYO points out, for a more active approach to the development of trade with the Soviet Union on the basis of the positive results which were achieved in the 70s. It is important to develop and multiply that positive experience.

The USSR wishes to give the bilateral Soviet-Japanese economic relations a stable character, place them on a long-term basis. There are all possibilities for that. Trade between the two countries is mutually beneficial and the structure of supplies is mutually complementary. The geographical closeness of the partners only increases this mutual benefit, while the appearance of new forms of economic relations opens new prospects for their expansion.

The fact that acting under Washington's pressure, official Tokyo artificially restrained some trends in trade and economic relations with the USSR, was detrimental to Japan itself. Western Europe outstripped it as regards the volume of exports to the Soviet Union. This lag has manifested itself above all in a decline in the supplies of the leading group of commodities -- machinery and equipment. Japan's business circles could not help noticing that a number of big West European states have long-term trade and economic agreements with the USSR which Japan does not have so far. Meanwhile, the prospects for the Soviet economic development in the upcoming five-year plan period and in particular the plans for the implementation of projects in connection with the development of the rich deposits in the zone of the Baykal-Amur Railway, open up great possibilities for long-term economic cooperation between the two countries.

The broadening of the trade and economic ties between the USSR and Japan is an important factor in the development of interstate relations in an atmosphere of goodneighbourliness, cooperation and peace.

SOVIET-JAPANESE TRADE UNION TALKS REPORTED

LD170929 Moscow TASS in English 0833 GMT 17 Dec 84

[Text] Tokyo December 17 TASS -- Contacts between trade union organizations of Japan and the Soviet Union promote mutual understanding and consolidation of friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries, said chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan Takeshi Kurokawa at the 18th meeting of the permanent Soviet-Japanese trade union commission, which opened here today.

Questions of further development of links between trade union organizations of the two countries, acquaintance with activities of trade unions in the struggle for prevention of a nuclear catastrophe are on the agenda of the meeting which is attended by a delegation of the All-Union Central Council of the Trade Unions and representatives of the General Council of the Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo) and the Liaison Council of Neutral Trade Unions of Japan.

PENTAGON, UNION CARBIDE LINKED IN BHOPAL AFTERMATH

LD151900 Moscow TASS in English 1804 GMT 15 Dec 84

[Text] New Delhi December 15 TASS -- Preparations are nearing completion to neutralize 15 tons of toxic agents stored in an underground tank of the "Union Carbide" works in Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh State). As the newspaper INDIAN EXPRESS reports, a team of experts, who arrived in city to clear out the circumstances of the tragedy in that city caused by the leak of a high-toxic gas at the factory of that transnational corporation, have drawn the conclusion of the need for processing the remaining stocks of the gas in place. The operation is due to start tomorrow and is believed to take four days.

The government of the state is taking in this connection the necessary measures to ensure the safety of the population of Bhopal. According to the press, more than 300 thousand people have been evacuated from the city to nearby areas. The airlift of additional medical personnel in special planes is nearing completion. Army hospitals have been set up in a number of neighborhoods.

The special report issued here by the Indian Medical Research Council says that the gas, which killed more than 2,500 inhabitants of Bhopal, is one of the most potent high-toxic gases.

The conclusions of the Indian physicians have been confirmed by American medical experts, who are currently staying in Bhopal. Addressing newsmen, H. Veil, a prominent expert in lung diseases, stressed that the tragedy in Bhopal, for which the administration of the "Union Carbide" is responsible, is the greatest mishap of this kind. No physician, he said, can now give any guarantees of a full recovery of tens of thousands of poinsoned people.

Meanwhile, as the LINK weekly said, representatives of the American transnational "Union Carbide" corporation, directly responsible for the death of Indian citizens, are making every effort to prove that the leak of more than 40 tons of the deadly toxic gas from the underground storages was simply an "unlucky accident".

The Indian press has already reported that experts of military-chemical laboratories from a number of NATO countries, including the USA, Britain and the FRG have arrived in Bhopal disguised as all sorts of representatives of various international organizations, but actually to study the effects of that deadly gas on human beings and the environment. It is stressed in this connection here that the "Union Carbide" company is the Pentagon's biggest contractor.

The LINK draws attention to the statement of Warren Wommer, one of the "Union Carbide" directors, who is currently staying in Bhopal and who was forced to admit, when being pelted with questions by Indian newsmen, that this gas is not stored at similar factories in the USA because of its high toxicity and possible hazards for the environment.

GANDHI CALLS FOR INDIAN UNITY BEFORE ELECTIONS

LD151450 Moscow TASS in English 1248 GMT 15 Dec 84

[Text] New Delhi December 15 TASS -- The reactionary forces are unfolding subsersive activities in India as the general elections are drawing closer, said India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, addressing an election meeting in Kerala State. The assassination of Indira Gandhi was part of a plot aimed at splitting the country, yet, he stressed, India remains united.

Rajiv Gandhi called for enhancing vigilance in connection with the incessant attempts at jeopardizing the Republic's security. Our enemies, the prime minister pointed out, have foreign support and financial assistance. The subversive campaign launched by reaction in Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir States is guided from abroad with the aim of destabilizing the situation in India and undermining its territorial integrity. Yet despite the pressure brought to bear on the Republic and the heightening tensions on the Indian borders we will continue building new India.

Various reactionary groupings and separatist organizations aim at hampering the progressive, peaceable course of the country's government, frustrating general elections in the Republic. According to a PTI agency report, these forces have instigated mass intercommunal clashes, which have continued for several days now in the city of Rajauri (Jammu and Kashmir State). Thugs from pro-Pakistani Moslem organizations continue armed attacks against servicemen and peaceful population. A curfew has been imposed on the city.

The Army and frontier guard units have been alerted in the north eastern states and union territories of India where the separatist gangs, which penetrated from abroad, have sharply stepped up their armed sorties. Addressing newsmen, General K.C. Singh, a representative of the command of the eastern military district, said that "threatening reprisals, the separatists demand that the local population boycott the elections and are trying to complicate the situation on the eve of their holding." Numerous letters addressed to the political and public figures in which the extremists threaten them death for support for the government of the Republic are a sign of an intensification of the activities of the splitters. Such threats have been in particular addressed to Rishang Keishing, chief minister of the government of Manipur State, on whose life an attempt was recently made. The local authorities and the Army are taking resolute measures to preserve peace and tranquility, to eliminate the threat to India's security from the external and internal enemies, K.C. Singh stressed.

## U.S. INTENSIFIES 'UNDECLARED WAR' AGAINST DRA

LD142044 Moscow World Service in English 1530 GMT 14 Dec 84

[Talk by Ivan Lavrov]

[Text] Judging by reports from Afghanistan, outside armed interference in the affairs of the Republic not only continues but has lately increased noticeably. A new stage of the undeclared war has begun against the DRA and, in the opinion of the Western press, this is the biggest CIA covert operation. It began this autumn, soon after the Afghan Armed Forces smashed several big bands of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries, including those in the Panjsher Valley. Those defeats have probably alarmed those who back the Afghan counterrevolutionaries, and the American CIA took urgent measures. In fact it has already spent $325 million on the undeclared war against Afghanistan. The impression is that Washington now wants to make the undeclared war even tougher and crueler.

First, arms shipments have increased sharply for the mercenary bands that are sent to Afghanistan from the territory of Pakistan. What is more, the weapons themselves are now different. Along with automatic guns, machineguns, and mortars the bands now get a big amount of various types of heavy arms. That includes the 112-mm howitzer, 82-mm recoilless guns, rockets, and portable antiaircraft missile launchers. Those were the weapons seized by the Afghan Army after a number of successful operations in October of this year.

Another indication that the CIA is beginning a new stage in the undeclared war is that lately the number of big training centers in Pakistan increased noticeably. At those centers American, Pakistani, and other foreign instructors teach the bandits to handle latest types of weapons, including the American land-to-air rockets.

It is also known that the top men of the bandits are trained at the military academies in Pakistan. All that shows that at the new stage of the undeclared war against Afghanistan the CIA agents spare no funds for preparing the mercenaries more thoroughly. And there is also another fact that sheds light on the increased scale of military interference in the affairs of Afghanistan. Lately, the number of various aggressive actions on the Afghan-Pakistani border in which units of Pakistan's Armed Forces take a direct part increased substantially. Last month the Pakistanis used heavy artillery to shell the Afghan border regions in the Provinces of Konar and Paktia. There were casualties among the civilian population and houses were destroyed. Similar aggressive actions on the part of the Pakistani troops took place repeatedly in October as well.

The Reagan administration intends to continue its dangerous course of whipping up tension in Southwest Asia and of drawing its strategic partner, Pakistan, into this. President Reagan himself wants that. At the recent meeting with Pakistan's foreign minister Yaqub Khan in Washington he discussed thoroughly the problem of Afghanistan. Such a course is also recommended by the President's closest advisers. A report presented to the White House by the Heritage Foundation recommends the Reagan administration to step up covert operations against a number of independent countries, including Afghanistan. THE WASHINGTON POST noted in that respect that a similar report published 4 years ago was the forerunner of many political initiatives during Reagan's first term in office.

## TRIAL OF COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES OPENS IN SRV

### PRC, Thai Support Seen

LD142005 Moscow TASS in English 1943 GMT 14 Dec 84

[Text] Ho Chi Minh City December 14 TASS -- A trial of leaders and rank-and-file members of a spying and sabotage organization, based in Thailand, started here today, according to the VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY. 21 defendants are facing the Supreme Court of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Among them is former army officer of the pro-American Saigon regime Mai Van Hanh who was arrested in October this year after he had illegally crossed the Thai border into Vietnam.

According to the speech for the prosecution, this organization, calling itself "United Front of Patriotic Forces for the Liberation of Vietnam", planned an armed revolt in Ho Chi Minh City with a view to seizing power and overthrowing the existing system. Materials of the investigation show that the "front" were financed and armed by China since 1979, while instructors from the Thai Armed Forces trained at its "training centre" on Thai territory fighting men from among Vietnamese emigrants to be sent into Vietnam. The "front" leadership also maintained links with the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok.

Mai Van Hanh and the majority of other counter-revolutionaries admitted the charges during a preliminary investigation. Among material evidence are weapons, munitions, explosives, communications and other espionage equipment, most of which are Chinese-made, that were seized during arrests on Vietnamese territory.

### U.S., PRC Implicated

OW171116 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 17 Dec 84

[Text] The public trial of a number of spies and covert saboteurs continued in Ho Chi Minh City. The defendants admitted that they followed instructions from Washington and Beijing. It was learned from the trial that the defendants were instructed to assassinate certain foreign diplomats so as to undermine Vietnam's relations with its friendly countries.

## CONGRESSMAN COMMENTS ON U.S.-KAMPUCHEA RELATIONS

BK150435 Moscow in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1330 GMT 14 Dec 84

[Text] According to SPK, Gillespie Montgomery, member of the U.S. House of Representatives and head of a U.S. congressional delegation, commented on the normalization of U.S.-Kampuchea relations during this visit to the PRK. In his statement made in Phnom Penh, Montgomery expressed the hope that the White House will stop supporting the Pol Pot clique at the United Nations. Before visiting Kampuchea, this delegation visited Vietnam.

## PRAVDA VIEWS CURRENT DEBATE WITHIN LCY

PM141159 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 84 Second Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Sharov report under the rubric "The Fraternal Parties' Life": "Debate Within the LCY"]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, December -- Wherever you go in Yugoslavia today, whichever Communists you meet, the talk invariably touches on the partywide debate taking place in the League of Communists organizations at labor collectives and educational institutions and in public and political organizations. The debate is the subject of much attention in the press, television, and radio. It can be said that the country and the League of Communists now live by this important political event.

The debate started on the initiative of the LCY Central Committee. Having examined topical questions of the implementation of the LCY's leading role and the strengthening of its ideological unity and unity of action at a plenum in June of this year, the Central Committee adopted the decision to discuss the situation in the LCY. To justify this step, the Central Committee mentioned the difficulties in socioeconomic development and noted the "slow implementation of the propositions of the 12th LCY Congress." The document prepared after the plenum by the Central Committee Presidium and intended for primary organizations to discuss, spoke of the need for "profound changes in socioeconomic relations." "We have reached a crossroads where the subsequent fate, content, and potential of socialist self-management are determined," the LCY Central Committee Presidium stated.

In Gornji Milanovac, the secretaries of the primary organizations of the Metalac Plant, the (Modna Konfektsiya) Factory, and the Takovo Agro-Industrial Combine listed the questions touched on by LCY members in their speeches. They included the country's technological dependence on the capitalist West, which is having its effect; the high foreign debt; rising prices; the fall in the population's real income; the excessive decentralization of economic life....

The Communists' attention is focused on questions of improving the forms and methods of party activity, strengthening the party's prestige, and stepping up its influence on the processes taking place in society. The newspaper POLITIKA recently summed up the proposals and observations made in the course of local discussions in connection with the problems of intraparty life. LCY members, the newspaper writes, point to certain "deformations in practice," especially in connection with the departure from the principle of democratic centralism. At republican and provincial levels this principle is implemented consistently enough. But in the work of the higher party organs and in the relationship between the LCY Central Committee and republican central committees, it is replaced by the principle of consensus, that is, total agreement among all participants in adopting this or that decision. As was noted at a joint session of the two LCY Central Committee commissions concerned with questions of organizational party work and ideological activity, "consensus democracy is still crowding out democratic centralism" in the party.

Continuing this theme, the newspaper POLITIKA reported: "There are frequent demands for changes to the LCY charter which would strengthen the role of the LCY Central Committee, so that it could really fulfill the "function of supreme LCY organ between congresses." [Quotation marks as published] In this connection, the article says, Communists believe that LCY Central Committee members should be elected at the LCY congress and not at republican congresses as they are now, which, in their opinion, is basically a manifestation of the federalist trend in the party.

Questions of the party's ideological work hold a considerable place in the debate. If the numerous remarks and observations published in the Yugoslav press on this problem are summed up, they amount to the following: Taking advantage of economic difficulties, antisocialist forces in the country have stepped up their activity. The LCY's ideological activity has become more difficult. Party organizations are not always up to their new tasks. At times, views alien to socialism appear in newspapers and journals and in television and radio broadcasts. In the course of the debate, Communists have pointed to the substantial reduction in the output of Marxist literature in Yugoslavia in recent years.

The debate on fundamental issues of the LCY's activity and the SRFY's development is a major political event in the party's and country's life. It is for the future to finally sum up the results. But the hope is already being expressed that the LCY, which has some 2.2 million Communists in its ranks, will emerge from the debate more cohesive and militant. Commenting on the course of the debate in primary organizations, the weekly KOMUNIST wrote recently: "Communists and working people are ready in practice to change relations first within the LCY, then throughout society." They declare their determination always to be in the vanguard of socialist building.

SCHOLAR ON SFRY TIES, RESPECT FOR SOVEREIGNTY

LD170001 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 16 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Master of Historical Sciences Yuriy Stepanov has written the following:

The traditional friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, tempered in the years of the joint struggle against fascism, acquired a qualitatively new content following the victory of people's power in Yugoslavia. An important role in the development and consolidation of this friendship was played by th 1955 Belgrade Declaration and the 1956 Moscow Statement.

The CPSU is constantly pursuing the course aimed at expanding fruitful cooperation between the two parties and countries. This course was reaffirmed during the meeting and talks between Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Vidoje Zarkovic, who visited the Soviet Union last February. In approving the results of those talks, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo stressed at its session the great significance attached in our country to the development and consolidation of cooperation between the CPSU and the LCY and between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia and in the interest of strengthening peace and security of peoples and of the struggle against the arms race which was started by imperialism.

What has contributed to the further promotion of Soviet-Yugoslav relations was the visit paid to the SFRY in October this year by a delegation of the Moscow Gorkom led by Viktor Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom. The delegation attended the celebrations in connection with the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Belgrade from fascist invaders. Speaking at the meeting with the political aktiv of the Yugoslav capital, Viktor Grishin said: Our relations have a reliable landmark -- they are the well-known principles and provisions embedded in a series of Soviet-Yugoslav documents, agreements on various issues achieved during the numerous contacts between the leading officials of the two countries. The practical realization of these principles and agreements when based on the constant concern for the consolidation of mutual understanding and for the creation of an atmosphere of mutual trust and good intentions as well as on respect for mutual interests yields obvious mutually beneficial results in many spheres.

What represents the decisive mainstay of the entire complex of bilateral relations, Yuriy Stepanov continues, are the interparty ties between the CPSU and the LCY, which are successfully developing, as confirmed by the recent visit of Moscow Communists to Belgrade. The author of this talk also lists other examples: Last spring, a delegation of CPSU workers led by Bartoshevich, second secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, visited Yugoslavia. Contacts between party organizations of twin cities are also consolidating. Cooperation among youth, trade union, and other social organizations is also developing actively.

Economic relations, Yuriy Stepanov writes, have reached a high level. They are marked by stability and mutual benefit. The long-term program of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia for the 1981-90 period, the basic directions of whose realization were agreed during Nikolay Tikhonov's official visit to Yugoslavia in March 1983, is being successfully implemented. The protocol on cooperation between our countries in the sphere of the development of the agro-industrial complexes was also signed in March. Negotiations are in progress on the expansion of the production ties in the sphere of machine building. In this connection, it should be emphasized, Yuriy Stepanov adds, that the Soviet Union, in developing mutually beneficial scientific-technical and economic cooperation with Yugoslavia, also adheres strictly in this sphere to the above-mentioned principles and provisions -- among other things, the principle of equality of the parties concerned and of respect for sovereignty. Therefore, the deepening of production cooperation and specialization between our two socialist states and the exchange of scientific-technical achievements do not lead to some kind of technological subjugation, but, on the contrary, contribute to the consolidation of economic independence and autonomy.

Trade relations between our countries are also developing successfully, Yuriy Stepanov writes. The Soviet Union remains Yugoslavia's chief partner; more than 25 per cent of Yugoslavia's entire foreign trade is with the Soviet Union. The value of the commodity exchange envisaged for the next 5-year period is to reach $35 billion. Of particular significance is the fact that the structure of exports from the Soviet Union is very favorable for Yugoslavia. Supplies of Soviet raw materials are, for instances, one of the important conditions for the rhythmic and stable operation of Yugoslav enterprises. Thus, the development of trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union is fully in line with Yugoslavia's interests, and this has been noted on several occasions by the Yugoslav press: As BORBA wrote last February, these relations contribute to the implementation of the economic stabilization program, Yuriy Stepanov concludes.

## CHANGE IN ALBANIA'S 'ISOLATION' POLICY NOTED

LD142209 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1939 GMT 14 Dec 84

[From the "World Today" program presented by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] ATA has reported the signing of a trade agreement between Albania and Sweden for 1985-9. The document provides for an increase in trade between the two countries. Earlier, Albania restored economic contacts with a number of other countries. Political observers note that this is a marked change in the policy of self-imposed isolation which Tirana has pursued for many years.

IZVESTIYA SCORES RFE BROADCASTS TO HUNGARY

PM141519 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent S. Dardykin report: "Ever Increasing Lies"]

[Text] Budapest -- Let us start at the end. Ending its 19 hours of broadcasting to Hungary at 5 minutes past midnight (here and throughout, the times are central European), Munich's Radio Free Europe [RFE] pours out a lengthy self-advertisement into the air every day. "RFE," the trite text goes, "is an independent radio station...RFE serves the free dissemination of information in the total conviction that this promotes peace and mutual understanding between peoples...."

Mutual understanding? Here is what is prescribed for RFE's Hungarian editorial office by Washington in an instruction manual which, despite the secrecy, fell into the hands of the press: "If Hungary is being discussed in conjunction with other socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union or the Warsaw Pact, a differentiated approach should be adopted and any opportunity to draw contrasts should be used. Materials about the internal situation in Hungary, however, must be prepared in such a way as to develop an attitude of opposition toward the Communist Party and the state among the audience."

Adopt a differentiated approach, develop an attitude of opposition -- that means blacken, slander, and sow hostility.

It is 0732. The cheerful voice of the announcer reading the morning review: "It is cloudless in Budapest. The air temperature..." It is indeed cloudless. The temperature in degrees Celsius is exactly right. However, do not think that the announcer has been given a weather report just received directly from the Budapest meterological center. In fact, both the weather report and the warning to the people of Budapest about the traffic congestion on Arpad Street (lest some naive person believes that RFE has people on every street corner) come from the same source -- Hungarian radio broadcasts intercepted in Munich. The song performed by the popular Hungarian singer Klari Katona (at 0915), however hard the announcer tries to create the right impression, is not an original recording made in a Munich studio, but also a "borrowing."

Oh, how much they would like to convince people that they are well informed and objective! They hide their open slander of the socialist countries and their manipulation of events and facts behind carefully neutral rubrics: "World Review," "Observer," and "Editors' Forum." Speaking of Hungary, they whisper with homely confidentiality: "In our country..." Here is one commentator advising a new type of credits for agriculture: "Time will not stand still. The question is pressing. Proposals are in the air." Another, after doing some thorough work with the scissors on the pages of the Hungarian press, grieves: "The birth rate is rising slowly," "there are not enough school premises." Who is to blame? The socialist system, naturally!

The newspaper NEPSZABADSAG introduced its readers to some of these "specialists in socialism." They have chosen a motley crew: former Horthyist officers, Hitler's stooges from the Arrow Cross party [extreme right-wing Hungarian party at the time of World War II] who escaped retribution, persons with a criminal past, and CIA agents, both retired and on active service. The darker your track record, the more useful it is in securing you a place at the RFE microphone. True, some of the gentlemen editors feigned saintly innocence after the newspaper published this article. A certain Erno Gyulai (also known as Gyula Borbandi) even threatened from Munich....that he would sue NEPSZABADSAG for "slander." It is hardly surprising; a "fighter for democracy," and all at once he turns out to have a bloody fascist past!

The newspaper had to reproduce a statement by Borbandi-Gyulai, which has survived in the archives, in which he requests admission to the Arrow Cross party.

...While "analysts" like Borbandi engage in incitement and demagoguery on the air, their hired helpers among the emigre rabble supply them with "material," really hounding Hungarians who visit the West. They invite them for coffee or beer on the pretext of "nostalgia," and if they take the bait, they slip them questions drawn up in Munich on forms from so-called "centers for the study of public opinion."

As was admitted by Miklos Revesz, who studied "Hungarian public opinion" in Vienna in this way and has to answer to Hungarian law: "In most cases I filled in the questionnaires myself, because there was seldom anyone who would agree to have anything to do with me. I felt the tourists were either afraid of us, or frankly hostile toward us."

In the seventies, in its broadcasts to Hungary, RFE started disguising its frenzied anticommunism. Various tactical methods of disguise as "internal opposition" are current today. However, the intonations of "cold war" times prevail increasingly obviously. After all, the Washington principles which the NEW YORK DAILY NEWS recently wrote about frankly, apply also to broadcasting to Hungary; the activity of Radio Liberty and RFE "can be compared in significance to military acts against the USSR and the other socialist countries." This is particularly noticeable in the coverage of Afghan topics. The inexhaustible commentaries on this theme sow hatred for Democratic Afghanistan and its friends and extol the "legendary freedom fighters" -- the dushmans and their patrons.

Washington's instructions are remembered day and night by the Hungarian section's new leadership. They replaced the former leadership which, according to RFE Director George Urban, did not show the necessary "firmness."

...Five minutes past midnight. Having shared the last of today's "news," the announcer in the Munich studio repeats the memorized phrases: "Free is an indepen..."

Lies, utter lies!

## SOCIALIST TV CENTERS HIT ILO 'ANTI-POLISH REPORT'

PM141251 Moscow TRUD in Russian 14 Dec 84 p 3

["Statement by the Socialist Country Trade Union Centers' Leaders in Connection With The ILO's Anti-Polish Action"]

[Text] The leaders of the trade union centers of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, DPRK, Cuba, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and Czechoslovakia have discussed the situation prevailing in the International Labor Organization in connection with the hostile action against the Polish People's Republic -- the adoption by the ILO governing body of the provocative anti-Polish report of the so-called "Commission of Inquiry."

As it is noted in the statement published by them, the entire responsibility for the obtaining crisis situation in the organization rests with those forces that are not above using the ILO as an instrument of political struggle against socialism.

The leaders of the trade union centers express their indignation that the ILO is being used for purposes of creating an atmosphere of confrontation, of whipping up an antisocialist campaign, and of distorting the policy of these countries directed at the well-being of all working people.

Such actions can only lead to a serious undermining of the organization's universal nature, and the principles and aims on which its activities should be based.

In this connection trade union centers stressed that they cannot remain indifferent to the attempts to turn the ILO into a body for political maneuvers in the interests of certain circles and will press for a cardinal change in the ILO's activity.

The document says in conclusion that the trade unions fully understand the position of the Polish People's Republic in connection with the anti-Polish action in the ILO undertaken at a time when the Polish working people have formed new trade unions, uniting around 5 million of the country's working people, created a single organization -- the All-Polish Accord of Trade Unions -- and are taking more and more steps along the road to consolidating their socialist gains. They expressed firm support for the recreated trade union movement in Poland in the cause of strengthening socialism's positions in the country and protecting the lawful interests of working people.

## 1985 TRADE PROTOCOLS SIGNED WITH HUNGARY, POLAND, GDR

LD161809 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 16 Dec 84

[Viktor Levin commentary]

[Text] Protocols for trade during 1985 were signed in Moscow between the Soviet Union on one side and Hungary, Poland, and the GDR on the other. Viktor Levin comments:

[Levin] It is characteristic of the agreements reached that all of them envisage a further growth in trade, and in developing the specialization and cooperation of production. Thus, trade between the USSR and Poland is to increase by 9 percent compared with that of this year, to reach the value of R11.7 billion. Trade between the USSR and Hungary will exceed R9 billion and between the USSR and the GDR R15 billion. It might be recalled that the GDR reamins one of the largest Soviet trade partners, and the USSR will continue to occupy the leading position in the GDR's foreign trade.

What does the USSR export to the CEMA countries? First of all machinery, equipment, fuel, and raw materials goods. For example, the GDR will receive metal-cutting equipment, and equipment for the chemical and light industries, special technological equipment for the electronic industry, and microelectronics products, and so forth. Increased deliveries of modern kinds of machine-tool building products are also envisaged for Hungary and Poland.

What are we going to receive? There will be various kinds of means of transportation machinery, and equipment intended particularly to equip projects about to be commissioned and new construction projects of the current 5-year plan -- all very much needed by our national economy. Thus, the GDR will supply metal-cutting lathes, including lathes with numerical program control, and automated technological complexes. Special equipment will go to the Ekibastuz and Kansk-Achinsk fuel and energy complexes, making it possible to increase the level of production there and raise labor productivity.

Following the adoption of the USSR's Food Program, the list of goods that we buy from the socialist countries shows a significant rise in the quantity of agricultural machinery. There is developing cooperation in the production of goods for the agro-industrial complex. There is also an increase in the exchange of consumer goods. The top-level CEMA economic conference held in Moscow last summer opened up new prospects for cooperation among the fraternal countries. The agreements reached there provide a powerful impetus for joint solving of the problems facing our countries.

## GORBACHEV, DELEGATION PAY OFFICIAL VISIT TO UK

### TV Previews Visit

LD142333 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 14 Dec 84

[From the Vremya newscast; report from London by special correspondent B. Kalyagin]

[Text] It is customary to sum up results in the last months of the year that is ending. The British press is also engaged in this. Observers are alloting considerable attention to the problem of relations between East and West, to Soviet-British ties.

In London, the famous city, the center of Britain's trade and financial life, is the Moscow Narodny Bank. In British business circles it has the prestige of a reliable and honest partner, and altogether on the territory of Great Britain there are 12 functioning Soviet-British mixed companies. Nonetheless our trade and economic ties, not to mention political contacts, could in volume be significantly wider and richer in content.

Soviet-British relations are developing unevenly. This is occurring through no fault of ours. The British Government has supported the course of the Washington administration to attain military superiority over the Soviet Union. The deployment of American cruise missiles has begun on Britain's territory.

Alongside this there is an understanding in British policy of the importance of continuing political dialogue with the Soviet Union, about the development of economic and cultural ties.

In July of this year, Geoffrey Howe, Great Britain's minister of foreign affairs, paid a visit to Moscow. He was received by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko and held talks with Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko. Today in Britain they await the arrival of a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, headed by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, member of the Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Commission on Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union.

[Begin P. Temple-Morris recording in English -- Temple-Morris identified from caption as chairman of the British group of the interparliamentary union] We were very pleased and honored to have them. We... [Russian translation superimposed] We are happy to have the opportunity to receive in our country a Soviet parliamentary delegation. We hope that the visit of this delegation will serve the cause of peace, of improving mutual understanding between our two countries and between East and West as a whole.

### Delegation Departs Moscow

LD152146 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 15 Dec 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, led by Comrade Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, left Moscow for London today for an official visit at the invitation of the British Parliament.

At the airport the delegation was seen off by Comrades Vorotnikov, Barkauskas, Tolkunov, Voss, Menteshashvili, and other officials. Ratford, charge d'affaires ad interim of Britain in the Soviet Union, was among the send off party.

In the delegation are deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet: Comrade Velikhov, chairman of the Energy Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Comrade Zimyatin, secretary of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities, chief of a department of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Isayev, member of the Commission of Legislative Proposals of the Soviet of Nationalities, secretary of the Board of the Union of Writers of the USSR; Comrade Komarov, member of the Commission on Consumer Goods and Services for the population of the Soviet of Nationalities, first deputy foreign trade minister; Comrade Parshina, member of the Housing, Municipal Facilities and Services Commission of the Soviet of the Union, team leader of vegetable growers of the specialized production sovkhoz amalgamation, Detskoselskoye, of the Leningrad Oblast; Comrade Skelchenko, member of the Commission for Youth Affairs of the Soviet of the Union, chief of a section of the Trudovskaya mine of the production amalgamation Donetskugol; and Comrade Yokovlev, member of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities, director of the Institute of World Economics and International Relations of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation also arrived in London today.

## Composition of Delegation

LD150941 Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 15 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 15 TASS -- A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, led by Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, left Moscow for London today for an official visit at the invitation of the British Parliament.

On the delegation are deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet -- chairman of the Energy Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities, Vice-President of the USSR Academy of Sciences Yevgeniy Velikhov, secretary of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities, chief of a department of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Zamyatin, member of the Commission of Legislative Proposals of the Soviet of Nationalities, Secretary of the Board of the Union of Writers of the USSR Yegor Isayev, member of the Commission on Consumer Goods and services for the population of the Soviet of Nationalities, First Deputy Foreign Trade Miniter Nikolay Komarov, member of the Housing, Municipal Facilities and Services Commission of the Soviet of the Union, team leader of vegetable growers of the specialized production state-farm amalgamation "Detskoselskoye" of the Leningrad region Valentina Parshina, member of the Commission for Youth Affairs of the Soviet Union, chief of a section of the "Trudovskaya" mine of the production amalgamation "Donetskugol" Ivan Strelchenko, member of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities, director of the Institute of World Economics and International Relations of the USSR Academy of Sciences Aleksandr Yakovlev.

At the airport the delegation was seen off by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation Vitaliy Vorotnikov, vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Antanas Barkauskas, chairmen of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet Lev Tolkunov and Avgust Voss, secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Tengiz Menteshashvili, USSR Supreme Soviet Deputies Klavdiy Bogolyubov, Vladimir Karlov, Georgiy Korniyenko, Nikolay Kruchina and other officials. David Ratford, charge d'affaires ad interim of Britain in the Soviet Union, was among the seeing off party.

## Gorbachev Arrival Statement

LD151402 Moscow TASS in English 1348 GMT 15 Dec 84

[Text] London December 15 TASS -- A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the Polical Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Commission for Foreign Affairs of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, arrived on an official visit here today at the invitation of the British Parliament.

At Heathrow Airport the Soviet delegation was welcomed by Bernard Weatherill, speaker of the House of Commons, Peter Temple-Morris, chairman of the executive British Branch of the Interparliamentary Union, Anthony Kershaw, chairman of the Select Committee on Foreign Affairs of the British House of Commons, John Osborn, chairman of the British-Soviet Parliamentary group, Ian Sutherland, British ambassador to the USSR, and other officials. Among the welcoming party was Viktor Popov, USSR ambassador to Britain.

Upon arrival Mikhail Gorbachev, the head of the delegation, made a statement for the press. He said:

Upon our arrival in Britain, we are expressing gratitude to the leading officials of the British Parliament for the invitation extended to the USSR Supreme Soviet to send a delegation on an official visit to your country, which is a follow-up to the mutually useful practices of Soviet-British interparliamentary exchanges. We intend to familiarize ourselves with life in your country, meet with our colleagues in Parliament and members of the British Government, have a frank exchange of views on ways of overcoming the present-day dangerous development of the international situation, return the situation in the world into a healthy channel. We also intend to discuss the prospects for the development of bilateral Soviet-British relations in various fields.

We attach much significance to our relations with Britain. Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has recently reaffirmed that the Soviet Union sincerely wishes to have goodneighbourly relations with Britain, cooperate with it on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. This is also important in broad international terms, especially now that the situation in the world has seriously complicated.

The Soviet Union, the statement points out, proceeds from the conviction, that however complex the international situation may be, there are possibilities for preventing nuclear war. Hence full use shall be made of these possibilities. They should not be missed. This is the aim of Soviet foreign policy. Our country has not sought and does not seek military superiority. It has never initiated and will not initiate fresh spirals of the arms race. There is no such type of weapon, which the USSR would not agree to limit, ban on a mutual basis in agreement with other states.

We are convinced that the parliaments too have a no small role to play in the effort to create a healthier international situation and develop peaceful, mutually beneficial cooperation. We expect the upcoming meetings and talks in the course of this visit to be held in a constructive spirit and contribute to a better mutual understanding between our peoples.

The head of the delegation conveyed wishes of peace and prosperity to the British people.

## Gorbachev Visits Lenin Memorial

LD151612 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 15 Dec 84

[Text] London December 15 TASS -- The Communists, activists of the societies for cultural relations with the USSR and of British-Soviet friendship, the progressive public of the British capital carefully preserve the places connected with the stay in London of V.I. Lenin, the founder of the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

Today the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Mikhail Gorbachev visited Lenin's room in Karl Marx Memorial Library, where Lenin edited the newspaper ISKRA which was published in London.

The deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet signed in the honorary visitors' book of Lenin's room. The delegation also visited the British Museum, in whose library V.I. Lenin worked.

## Further Activities, UK Reaction

LD152248 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 15 Dec 84

[From the Vremya newscast; Boris Kalyagin report]

[Text] [Audio begins in mid-sentence] of the Western world, a city so rich also in glorious revolutionary traditions. Here for over a year, the leader of the world proletariat, Vladimir Ilich Lenin, lived and worked.

On the very 1st day of their stay in England the members of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation made a trip around places linked with the activity of Vladimir Ilich. They visited the old semidetached house on Clerkenwell Green. It now houses the Marx Memorial Library. In 1902 and 1903 the building housed the ISKRA editorial office. In this little room on the second floor Ilich worked, editing the paper. The members of the Soviet delegation were met here by leaders of the British-Soviet Friendship Society. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev wished them success in their noble work and thanked all those who concerned themselves with preserving the Lenin memorial.

The visit is the center of attention of the British press, radio, and TV. It was reported in the main news bulletins and leading papers devoted materials to it. THE LONDON TIMES considers that the arrival in Great Britain of the Soviet delegation led by Comrade Gorbachev reflects a warming of British-Soviet relations. This is an acknowledgment of the need for more mutual understanding, the paper writes, and to seek ways of reaching agreement.

## Gorbachev Speaks at Dinner

LD152011 Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 15 Dec 84

[Text] London December 15 TASS -- A dinner on behalf of British parliamentarians was given today in honor of the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Foreign Relations Commission of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet Mikhail Gorbachev, which arrived for an official visit in London at the invitation of the British Parliament. Chairman of the executive British branch of the Interparliamentary Union Peter Temple-Morris and the head of the Soviet delegation Mikhail Gorbachev spoke at the dinner.

## Gorbachev Meeting With Thatcher

PM171139 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "M.S. Gorbachev's Meeting With M. Thatcher"]

[Text] On 16 December, Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who is leading the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, met with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain.

Mikhail Gorbachev delivered a personal message to Margaret Thatcher from Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The message emphasized that the establishment of a certain mutual understanding between the Soviet Union and Britain, and their attitude to matters aimed at lessening the threat of a nuclear war and at strengthening European and international security acquire a big importance in the international situation that has taken shape now.

During the conversation there was an exchange of views of key international problems. Both sides expressed concern over the increased tension in the world. Despite the differences in their assessment of the causes of that tension, the sides pronounced in favor of establishing a fruitful dialogue between East and West.

Mikhail Gorbachev drew attention to the Soviet Union's large-scale initiatives aimed at removing the threat of a nuclear war, at curbing the arms race, and at building confidence and cooperation between states with different social systems. The importance of the Soviet proposal to embark on new talks with the United States on the entire range of interconnected questions pertaining to the nonmilitarization of outer space and the reduction of strategic nuclear arms and medium-range nuclear means was emphasized. In this context it was stressed that the Soviet Union strives for the elaboration of radical accords that would make it possible to advance to a total ban and ultimately to the elimination [likvidatsiya] of nuclear weapons.

Margaret Thatcher pronounced to the effect that the British Government, for its part, seeks to contribute to easing world tensions, to building trust between states and in this connection expresses hope for a success of Soviet-U.S. talks. The state of affairs in the European Continent was discussed during the conversation. It was pointed out from the Soviet side that the USSR and Britain, together with other European countries, bear responsibility for the maintenance of relations of good-neighbourliness and cooperation in Europe. This would be promoted by continuation and deepening of the all-European process of detente, and by the establishment of firm mutually beneficial ties between states on the basis defined by the Final Act of the Helsinki conference.

Mikhail Gorbachev and Margaret Thatcher declared for the development of stable, businesslike relationships between the USSR and Britain.

Taking part in the conversation, which proceeded in a businesslike atmosphere, were: on the Soviet side -- USSR Supreme Soviet Deputies L.M. Zamyatin and A.N. Yakovlev and USSR ambassador to Great Britain V.I. Popov; on the British side -- G. Howe, secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, and I. Sutherland, Great Britain's ambassador to the USSR.

## Gorbachev Vists UK Company

LD161351 Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 16 Dec 84

[Text] London December 16 TASS -- Today the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, visited in London the headquarters of the "John Brown" company which has been maintaining long-standing, mutually beneficial cooperation with the Soviet Union. The directors of the firm acquainted the guests with resources to manufacture gas turbines, compressor stations for gas trunklines, technology and equipment for the output of chemical and food products with the use of artificial protein, and for the production of polyethylene and polymeric packaging materials. Computers for designing shelf platforms for the purpose of producing oil and gas were shown. The directors of the firm expressed interest in broader business contacts with the USSR.

## Gorbachev Meets CP Leaders

LD170949 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0928 GMT 17 Dec 84

[Text] London, 17 Dec (TASS) -- Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, met representatives of the leadership of the Communist Party of Great Britain [CPGB], with Gordon McLennan, general secretary of the CPGB, at their head, on Sunday.

During the meeting, which passed in a comradely atmosphere, an exchange of opinions took place on questions of preserving peace, curbing the arms race, and preventing nuclear war. A high appraisal of Soviet peace initiatives was given by the representatives of the CPGB. The importance of regular contacts for the development of friendly relations between the CPSU and the CPGB in the spirit of internationalist solidarity was noted.

## Gorbachev UK Press Statement

LD171305 Moscow TASS in English 1229 GMT 17 Dec 84

[Text] London December 17 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee who is leading a delegation from the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on a visit to Britain, made the following statement for the press here: "We had a businesslike and constructive conversation with the prime minister of Great Britain, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher. The talks were of a frank character. Issues discussed which are of concern to the peoples of our countries, to the peoples of the whole world. [sentence as received] On the [as received] number of questions different opinions were given. But we agreed that in the present situation, which is fraught with a serious danger, all states would exert maximum efforts in searching for for solutions to the problems which are facing the world through constructive talks. The Soviet Union is precisely for this way of solving the problem."

"I would like to stress that during the meeting we stated the position of the Soviet Union on such questions as the prevention of the threat of nuclear war, restraining the arms race. In this connection we emphasized the significance of the forthcoming talks with the USA on the entire range of space and nuclear weapons, prevention of militarization of outer space. Also covered in the talks were such matters as peaceful cooperation of European states the ways and goals of which are layed down in the Helsinki Final Act.

"The message of Mr K. Chernenko, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR was conveyed to the prime minister of Great Britain. It states, in particular, that in Soviet-British relations the Soviet Union intends to promote active and serious political dialogue, to seek broader mutual understanding, to cooperate on the basis of mutual benefit.

"We express the hope that the British Government will follow the similar line. In the prevailing international situation the need to establish certain mutual understanding between our two countries is especially great."

UK Coverage

For London PRESS ASSOCIATION and press coverage of the visit to the UK by Politburo member Mikhail Gorbachev and his meeting with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, see the United Kingdom section of the 17 Dec Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

THATCHER PLANS TO VISIT PRC, HONG KONG, U.S.

LD170512 Moscow TASS in English 0507 GMT 17 Dec 84

[Text] London December 17 TASS -- Today Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher sets out on a six-day tour abroad during which she will visit China, Hong Kong, and the United States. The head of government will be accompanied by Geoffrey Howe, secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs.

BRITISH-SOVIET GROUP HOLDS WW II COMMEMORATION

LD152203 Moscow TASS in English 2108 GMT 15 Dec 84

["Press Conference by British Guests" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 15 TASS -- The British-Soviet Friendship Society and numerous trade unions represented in it joined in the preparation for the celebration of 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler Germany. We remember our cooperation in the years of the struggle against fascism, about the 20 million lives that the Soviet people gave in the name of victory, Pamela Meister, the general secretary of the British-Soviet Friendship Society told newsmen today upon the conclusion of a fortnight's visit of the delegation she heads. Representatives of ten national trade union centers were among the guests.

All the 54 local branches of the society are preparing for the celebration of the victory of the anti-Hitler coalition, Meister said. Shows of films, reconstructing the events of 40 years ago will be held in connection with the anniversary. There will be meetings of British-Soviet friendship for which Soviet veterans of the Second World War will be invited.

A joint statement of members of the delegation was read out at the press conference. The visit to the USSR, the stay in Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev changed completely the view of the British guests about Soviet reality, it is said in the statement. Conversations on official level, meetings in workers' clubs, cafes, or just in the street convinced the British guests that all Soviet people, war veterans and those who know about war by hearsay are striving for peace and are doing everything within their power to avert a new catastrophe.

William Ronkslay, chairman of the National Trade Union Committee of the British-Soviet Friendship Society, said he remembers the words of a Leningrad worker, a gifted musician, who said upon a concert in a club of culture: "Let us hold violins, not rifles". We wish peaceful skies above our peoples, William Ronkslay. [sentence as received]

## NATO'S 1979 DECISION FAILS TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVES

LD142056 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 14 Dec 84

[From the "World Today" program presented by Valentin Zorin]

[Exceprt] A series of the usual NATO December conferences closed in Brussels today. Following sessions attended by the war ministers of the North Atlantic bloc, the foreign ministers of the countries comprising the bloc gathered for a 2-day session at NATO headquarters in the Brussels suburb of Evere.

To a certain extent the present conference was a jubilee: At a similar conference here 5 years ago, the decision of unhappy memory was adopted that opened the way into Europe for the new American medium-range nuclear missiles; it was a decision whose practical implementation began in spite of the wishes of the majority of Europeans a year ago, in November 1983.

Now, 5 years after the sanctioning of the dangerous step which led to sharp deterioration of the situation in Europe and to an increase in the military danger, it may be claimed with full justification that this was a major military-political miscalculation by the leaders of the North Atlantic bloc. The NATO foreign ministers who have been sitting in Brussels, naturally, do not admit this miscalculation, at least not publicly, but under pressure from U.S. Secretary of State Shultz the participants in the present session examined a plan to further build up military preparations in Europe. It must be said, however, that whether the ministers who gathered in Brussels admit or not the groundlessness of the calculations that formed the basis for the decisions of the NATO session in Brussels in 1979, the fact remains that the objectives set at the time have still not been achieved. The retaliatory measures which the Soviet Union was forced to adopt following the start of the deployment of the American Pershings in Europe have not permitted the existing military-strategic balance to be disturbed. The political stability, which the NATO bosses counted upon when building up their mailed fist, has not been strengthened, either. On the contrary, the decision to deploy the American missiles gave rise to an antiwar movement, unprecedented in scale in the history of Western Europe, which has become a real and effective political factor of Europe today. It is precisely this factor which is playing important role in the increasing political differences among the countries that make up NATO.

## U.S. EXERTS PRESSURE ON NETHERLANDS, BELGIUM

LD161906 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1450 GMT 16 Dec 84

[From "International Panorama" program presented by Spartak Beglov, NOVOSTI political commentator -- announcer read]

[Text] The winter session of the NATO Council at the foreign minister level has taken place in Brussels. This concluded a large series of meetings of various committees of this bloc, and virtually affixed the diplomatic seal ratifying the agreement on further deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles on the territory of Britain, FRG and Italy and on fresh measures increasing the military potential of the North Atlantic bloc.

George Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, who arrived in Europe at the very beginning of the week, conducted bilateral talks with representatives of the governments of a number of NATO countries. Fresh pressure was exerted on the Belgian and Netherlands Governments, who deferred taking any decision on deployment in their countries of the U.S. cruise missiles.

At the same time, behind the vague demagogic arguments about some aspirations towards improving relations between East and West, no clear answer can be espied to the question: Does Washington really have a constructive platform for the forthcoming fresh Soviet-U.S. negotiations to take place in January?

As concerns the Soviet side, we need no convincing of the importance of dialogue. As Comrade Chernenko underlined, the Soviet Union is approaching the forthcoming negotiations firmly determined to bring about a serious step forward in reducing the danger of outbreak of war, having in mind reaching mutually acceptable accords on a whole complex of issues relating to nuclear and space weapons. Now it is up to Washington.

## PAPER CITED ON U.S.-FRG MISSILE AGREEMENT

LD141614 Moscow TASS in English 1235 GMT 14 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow, December 14 TASS -- The United States and the FRG have reached agreement on joint production of 7,500 sea-based cruise missiles.

"This deal is fresh proof of the militaristic ambitions of Bonn, which is increasingly building up the FRG's military potential and expanding arms manufacture in the country," the newspaper SELSKAYA ZHIZN points out today.

In recent years, the newspaper notes, the FRG's ruling circles "have expressed the wish to participate in various new military projects. Thus Washington and Bonn have recently concluded an agreement on a complete modernization of "surface-to-air" missile systems. The FRG has won consent from its partners in the West European alliance to lifting the ban on the manufacture of bombers for strategic aims as well as missiles of increased range.

Initiatives have been put forward on the Rhine for the development of various types of projects to create a so-called "tank of the future", "an aircraft of the nineties."

Although they in the West German capital quite often declare their adherence to the 'cause of peace' and lavishly issue statements on the striving for 'a world with less weapons'", the Soviet newspaper continues, "the real deeds of the Bonn politicians clearly do not tally with this high-flown rhetoric. The deployment in the FRG's territory of new American first-strike nuclear missiles, fresh attempts at "reanimating" the West European alliance, the endorsement of new military programmes for many years ahead, all increasingly draw that country into the arms race, threaten serious consequences for peace and security in the European Continent, which cannot be but a source of serious concern both for the millions of peace champions in the FRG and the peoples of other countries in the continent."

## DUBLIN SUMMIT SHOWS 'DEEP DIVISIONS' WITHIN EEC

PM141119 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 Dec 84 First Edition p 3

[Vladimir Lavrenov article under the "Events and Opinions" rubric: "Dublin Compromises"]

[Excerpts] A routine session of the European Council involving the heads of state and government of the EEC member-countries has ended in Dublin.

The Dublin meeting had planned to examine the Dooge report (Dooge is a former Irish foreign minister) on reforms in the community structure.

The main idea of the report, which represents a new version of the plan to create a European political union within the EEC framework, is that the EEC should begin pursuing a joint policy on defense and security issues and cooperate in the development and production of the very latest arms while closely coordinating these efforts with NATO and the Western European Union (WEU). The report also proposed that a special intergovernmental conference be held to discuss a treaty on the creation of a European union.

However, the participants in the meeting had to abandon the discussion of the plans to intensify the European political union, saying that the question of convening an intergovernmental conference was still not "ready for discussion." In fact, this decision was made because of divergences on this question among the individual Common Market members.

Denmark, Britain, Ireland, and Greece expressed reservations about the proposed treaty on the European union, which would have created a political mechanism empowered to take decisions on behalf of all Common Market citizens. So it is no coincidence that the examination of the European political union question was postponed until next year.

The European Council session which has ended in Dublin demonstrated once again the existence of deep divisions among the Common Market members -- divisions clearly visible through the cracks which the EEC leaders have still not managed to finally paper over in their attempts to maintain a semblance of unity in the ranks of the "Ten."

## IZVESTIYA REPORTS MITTERRAND BURUNDI REMARKS

PM131203 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Gambling on Diktat"]

[Text] Paris, 12 Dec -- The profound contradictions between the Western powers and African states in their approach to Africa's topical problems were manifested with new force at the 11th conference of heads of state and government of French-speaking Africa and France, under way in Bujumbura, capital of Burundi.

The speech by French President F. Mitterrand indicates that the West intends to continue gambling on military force and diktat with respect to independent states in its policy in that continent.

We are prepared at any moment to carry out armed intervention in Africa both within the framework of military agreements concluded with certain countries in the region, and "in other circumstances," F. Mitterrand stated. The deployment of French troops in Chad would take only a few hours, he noted, according to AFP. It is clear from the president's subsequent remarks that this approach extends to the whole of Africa. He tried to represent France as some kind of "defender of Africa," and stressed that Paris "will not allow anyone to act on the continent in whatever way he likes," and "will not let the situation in Africa get out of control." We have sufficient military resources for this, as well as the "readiness to take a risk," the head of state said.

Observers note the tough, frankly neocolonialist tone of F. Mitterrand's statements and the obvious way they coincide with recent remarks by officials of the Reagan administration on African problems. On Washington's heels, Paris is basically calling for the global confrontation to be taken onto African soil.

FRANCE CONTINUES NUCLEAR FORCE MODERNIZATION

LD162113 Moscow TASS in English 2039 GMT 16 Dec 84

[Text] Paris December 16 TASS -- France is engaged in an intensive effort to implement the programs for a modernization of its national nuclear force. This is seen from a report issued here by the French nuclear research center in the Pacific. As follows from the report, the tests of several new types of nuclear weapons have been held on Mururoa Atoll turned by France into a nuclear proving ground this year.

The center had conducted, in particular, experiments in connection with the project to create a new nuclear warhead for the M-4 missile, with which the nuclear-powered submarines of the French Navy are fitted out. At the same time the tests were conducted of nuclear warheads designed for the "air-to-surface" missiles and the missile system "ADES", which is being developed now. According to the Australian authorities, this year France has carried out eight underground nuclear blasts in Mururoa Atoll.

The report is also proof that France does not intend to cut its program for nuclear weapons tests. It points out that the volume of nuclear research next year will remain at the present level.

PCI'S PAJETTA CITED ON CRUISE MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD162117 Moscow TASS in English 1953 GMT 16 Dec 84

[Text] Rome December 16 TASS -- The wide Italian public circles are seriously concerned about the press reports on the deployment of cruise missiles on board the United States nuclear powered submarines, which are based on the United States naval base in Maddalena Island. A statement to this effect was made in an interview with the newspaper NUOVA SARDENA, by Gian Carlo Pajetta, member of the leadership of the Italian Communist Party.

G.C. Pajetta strongly condemned the striving of the NATO's leading circles to broaden the sphere of actions of the North Atlantic bloc and spread it to other areas of the world. The Italian Communists are categorically rejecting such attempts, he said.

The dangerous militaristic preparations of the American and NATO top brass pushing mankind to the brink of a nuclear catastrophe meet with mounting protests all over Italy. In recent days Sardinia and Maddalena have been a scene of a number of anti-war demonstrations against the increased American military presence in Italy's territory. Representatives of the public, who took part in them, demanded that the Mediterranean be turned into a sea of peace and cooperation among nations, that the U.S. naval bases in the Maddalena Island and the United States nuclear base in Comiso, where the deployment of first strike nuclear missiles has already been started, be scrapped now.

## SUPREME SOVIET GREETS UAE LEADER ON NATIONAL DAY

PM141050 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent Shaykh Zavid ibn Sultan Al-Nuhayyan, president of the United Arab Emirates [UAE], a telegram conveying to him and the friendly UAE people congratulations and wishes for progress and prosperity on the country's national holiday.

In a reply telegram to K.U. Chernenko, the UAE president expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes and, for his part, wished the friendly Soviet people progress and prosperity.

## LEBANON PROTESTS ISRAEL'S NEW 'BLOODY' DEED

LD150719 Moscow TASS in English 0648 GMT 15 Dec 84

[Text] New York December 15 TASS -- The Government of Lebanon has firmly protested at the United Nations Organisation against the new bloody criminal deed which was committed by the Israeli military in the occupied south of the country. As was already reported, units of Israeli punitive troops supported by a big number of tanks, armoured carriers, artillery and helicopters, blocked up eight Lebanese villages and brutally dealt with their residents. In the letter of Lebanon's permanent representative at the United Nations Rashid Fahouri to U.N. Secretary General Perez de Cuellar it is noted that four civilians were killed and scores were wounded in that criminal action. Israeli units prevented the wounded persons from being taken to hospital in Red Cross ambulances and refused to let in that area representatives of the U.N. interim force in the south of Lebanon to determine the damage which was inflicted, the document points out.

In the letter it is emphasized that the Government of Lebanon reserves the right to demand convocation of the U.N. Security Council in connection with the bandit actions that have been committed by Israeli invaders.

## IRANIAN PAPER SCORED ON SOVIET ECONOMIC PROGRESS

NC151235 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 14 Dec 84

[Igor Sheftunov commentary]

[Excerpts] At one time, it was mainly the enemies of socialism who refused to recognize the gains of the first socialist country and especially of the central Asian republics. However, today most of them do not dare to doubt the immense gains of the Soviet Union's eastern nations. This is because, for example, before the socialist revolution in the Uzbek SSR even nails were imported from abroad, today more than 1,700 large industrial units are manufacturing aircraft, tractors, cotton harvesting combines, textile machinery, excavators, electronic products, and other very modern equipment. The Uzbek SSR now exports most of its products to almost 700 countries of the world, including developed capitalist countries. In view of this, efforts to repudiate the great gains yielded by the Uzbek SSR's economic development as well as the gains of each of the other 15 federated republics of the Soviet Union is useless and doomed to fail. This is why those who do not favor socialism are now trying everywhere, including in Iran, to claim that in the Soviet Union economic progress is gained at the expense of the moral poverty of its citizens.

For example, the JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI newspaper points this out explicitly and tries to make its readers believe that allegedly there is no difference between capitalism and socialism. However, it should be known that the basic difference in the socialist society is that by destroying capitalism -- that is the sovereignty and diktat of private property and of private factories, industries, land, railways, and other basic production units -- the exploiters and the exploitation of man by man are also removed. Thus, the socialist society not only paves the way for rapid economic growth, but also for the cultural growth of each nation -- be it large or small -- and ensures the moral growth of each of its citizens. By destroying social oppression, national oppression is also destroyed. Fraternal friendship between all nations, genuine joint assistance, and trule equal relations based on mutual trust all form one of the firm characteristics of true socialism.

Foreign guests who come to our country and those who know of hopes of nations, including Muslim religious dignitaries, attach great value to the socialist way of life. In connection with this, it is interesting to note the speech by (Baraka Shamsol Dowleh), director of the Bangladesh-based magazine ISLAM IN THE 20TH CENTURY at the International Islamic Symposium in Dushanbe, Tajik SSR. In his speech he said: After coming to the Soviet Union I became convinced that the Muslims lead a good life here and that they enjoy all the blessings of civilization. They receive a modern education, enjoy free medical services, and do not suffer from unemployment. (Baraka Shamsol Dowleh) pointed out: The Soviet Union is not an Islamic country. However, it is very clear that Muslims in Islamic countries do not enjoy the rights and opportunities extended to the Muslims by the Soviet Government.

The fate of the Uzbek people who observed their socialist republic's 60th anniversary very clearly proves the truth in these remarks; such a fate is something common among all peoples living in the first victorious socialist country -- the Soviet Union.

## TASS CITES IRAN-IRAQ BATTLE REPORTS

LD121207 Moscow TASS in English 0945 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Baghdad December 12 TASS -- The High Military Command of Iraq reports that during the past day the Iraqi Airforce made more than 70 combat sorties, bombing Iranian military targets in the Misan sector. Iraqi helicopters also were active at that section of the front. Heavy losses were inflicted on the Iranian forces.

Iraqi artillery shelled frontline enemy troops in the central section of the front and to the east of Basra.

Nicosia December 12 TASS -- The Iranian news agency (IRNA) reports from the zone of hostilities that during the past day artillery fire was exchanged at several sections of the front. Exchanges of fire were especially intensive at the north-western and western sections. Iranian batteries, according to the communique, concentrated fire at enemy shelters, fire emplacements, command posts and depots, destroying manpower and combat technology.

ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU VISITS USSR, MEETS CHERNENKO

Arrival Reported

LD161428 Moscow TASS in English 1418 GMT 16 Dec 84

[Text] December 16 TASS -- Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, chairman of the Provincial Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia, has arrived in Moscow today.

At the Vnukovo Airport Mengistu Haile Mariam was welcomed by Grigoriy Romanov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and other officials.

Among the welcoming party was ambassador of Socialist Ethiopia to the USSR Taye Nesibu.

The national flags of Socialist Ethiopia and the USSR were hoisted in the airport.

Chernenko, Mengistu Meet

LD171221 Moscow TASS in English 1148 GMT 17 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 17 TASS -- A meeting between Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia, has been held on December 17.

Taking part in the conversation was Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

During the conversation there was a fruitful exchange of views on some matters of Soviet-Ethiopian cooperation, on the situation in Africa, and on a number of other international problems of mutual interest. Deep satisfaction with the successful development of versatile Soviet-Ethiopian relations, which have been sealed by the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and Socialist Ethiopia, was expressed.

Konstantin Chernenko pointed out that Soviet people take to heart the ordeals that have befallen the population of Ethiopia as a result of the protracted drought and strive to render necessary help and support as far as possible. A high appraisal of the Ethiopian Government's resolute actions, which are aimed at overcoming the aftermath of the drought, was given. On behalf of the people and leadership of Ethiopia, Mengistu Haile Mariam expressed deep gratitude to the Government and people of the Soviet Union for their unselfish and timely relief to the Ethiopian population stricken by the natural calamity.

Mengistu Haile Mariam spoke of the activities of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia to implement the decisions of its Constitutent Congress which was held in September this year. Konstantin Chernenko pointed out that the founding of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, which is guided by the ideas of scientific socialism, marked a new stage in the development of the Ethiopian revolution, and became an important event not only for Ethiopia but also for all the progressive forces of Africa and for the international revolutionary movement.

The importance of the friendly ties between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Workers' Party of Ethiopia was specially emphasized, and mutual striving for their further development was expressed.

Konstantin Chernenko and Mengistu Haile Mariam highly appreciated the importance of the growing economic and trade relations between the two countries. The signing of the long-term programme for economic cooperation between the USSR and Ethiopia in September 1984 became an important contribution to the development of these relations.

Discussing the international situation, Konstantin Chernenko and Mengistu Haile Mariam reaffirmed the identity of views of the Soviet Union and Ethiopia on topical problems of the present time. They expressed concern over the current world tensions caused by the policy of U.S. aggressive circles that have adopted a course towards gaining world domination, escalating the arms race and interfering in the affairs of sovereign states.

The need was stressed for further cohesion and invigoration of efforts by all peace-loving forces with a view to repulsing machinations for imperialism, preventing nuclear war and strengthening universal peace. In this respect, proclaiming Africa a nuclear-free zone would be of great importance. Mengistu Haile Mariam declared that Ethiopia fully backs the Soviet Union's peace initiatives, which meet the interests of the peoples of the world, on non-militarization of outer space and on the entire range of issues connected with nuclear disarmament.

Konstantin Chernenko and Mengistu Haile Mariam discussed the situation in the African Continent. It was noted that imperialism is doing its utmost to hinder the consolidation of political independence and attainment of economic self-reliance of the newly-free countries of Africa, is assisting the racists in the Republic of South Africa, and would like to turn the continent into an arena of global political and military confrontation. The parties to the conversation expressed confidence that the consolidation of the unity of independent African states can thwart these far-reaching plans of imperialism. The results of the 20th session of the Assembly of the Organization of African Unity, held in Addis Ababa, were a considerable step in this direction.

Konstantin Chernenko expressed the Soviet Union's support for Ethiopia's efforts directed at establishing relations of goodneighbourliness between states in the Horn of Africa on the basis of mutual respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, inviolability of borders, non-interference in the internal affairs of one another and renunciation of territorial claims.

The conversation passed in an atmosphere of friendship, cordiality and full mutual understanding. Present at the conversation was assistant to the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Viktor Sharapov.

SOVIET, GDR, POLISH AID ARRIVES IN ETHIOPIA

LD170011 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 16 Dec 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Some 42,000 people to date have been evacuated from the drought zone by Aeroflot planes and helicopters; almost 4,000 metric tons of various cargo have been brought to the victims. Aid from other socialist community countries is being sent to Ethiopia at the same time. In the period of the last 48 hours alone 35 trucks with a large consignment of foodstuffs and essential goods from the GDR and 7 tons of multivitamins from Poland have arrived here.

COMMENTARY, REPORTAGE ON U.S.-SOUTH AFRICA TIES

PRAVDA Commentary

PM131716 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Dec 84 First Edition p 5

[Igor Tarutin "Commentator's Column": "Washington's Bridgehead"]

[Text] The protest campaign against the present administration's policy regarding the RSA [Republic of South Africa] is becoming increasingly widespread in the United States. Mass public demonstrations demanding that the White House cease supporting the apartheid regime are now being held in many American cities. A large demonstration in which well known politicians in the country took part was held outside the South African Embassy in Washington.

As is well known, from its first days in power the Reagan administration has pursued a line of all-around rapproachement with the RSA. This course, which has been dubbed "constructive engagement," affects virtually all spheres of bilateral relations with Pretoria.

The already close economic links have expanded considerably. About 400 major American companies operate in the RSA and a further 6,000 firms conduct business there via various middlemen. They make huge profits by exploiting the cheap African labor under apartheid conditions. And they obviously want to make even more. Under the present administration alone American banks have increased Pretoria's loans and credits by 2 billion dollars. The total of U.S. capital investments in South Africa has reached 15 billion dollars. Trade turnover between the two countries is growing equally swiftly. According to the Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES, American exports to the RSA increased by 44 percent in the first 6 months of the current year alone.

It is noteworthy that the White House has openly authorized the delivery of certain types of materiel to the South African Army and police and has relaxed the ban on cooperation in the nuclear sphere. Thus a step has been officially taken toward violating the UN embargo on military deliveries to the racists. Moreover, it is well known that American companies are unofficially shipping weapons to Pretoria.

In strengthening the military might of the South African regime the United States is proceeding from its own strategic aspirations. It sees the RSA as a military bridgehead in Africa and as a bastion of imperialism for the struggle against progressive forces in the region. With Pretoria's help, Washington would like to establish its hegemony there, and it is precisely toward this that the efforts of American diplomacy, which is now extremely active on the dark continent, especially in its southern part, are directed.

In short, wherever you look "constructive engagement" with the RSA is in full swing. At a recent press conference President Reagan justified this course by saying that it is leading to "positive shifts in Pretoria's foreign and domestic policy."

But the facts show the reverse. South Africa is still occupying Namibia and certain regions of Angola and is seeking to destabilize neighboring states through the agency of counterrevolutionary groupings. Repressions are intensifying inside the country. The horrors of apartheid continue.

A considerable share of the responsibility for this is borne by the United States. "The United States is clearly supporting the RSA and therefore apartheid too," congressman Bill Gray stated. Many Americans are beginning to realize this and are demanding that the partnership with the racists that is a shameful stain on America's conscience be abandoned.

## U.S. Maintains Stand

LD140959 Moscow TASS in English 0745 GMT 14 Dec 84

[Text] Washington December 14 TASS -- The Reagan administration does not intend to give up its criminal policy of "constructive engagement" with the racist Republic of South Africa. That was reaffirmed by Assistant U.S. Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker.

Speaking in the Centre for Foreign Journalists in Washington he answered with the categoric "no" to the question whether the Reagan administration "departs" from the policy of "constructive engagement" and whether it intends to conduct a tougher line towards Pretoria. Chester Crocker cynically asserted that Washington's course in the south of Africa had allegedly led to major changes in the Republic of South Africa, to "accomplishments" in the political life of the country. These words sound as a jeer at the real state of affairs. It is exactly as a result of connivance on the part of the Reagan administration that the racist clique in the past few years sharply toughened violence and political repressions against the African population of the country.

## Embassy Demonstrations Reported

LD131744 Moscow TASS in English 1334 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Washington December 13 TASS -- During a demonstration outside the South African Embassy on Wednesday here the police arrested another 12 persons. Thus the number of the arrested Americans, who protested outside the embassy against the policy of apartheid and "constructive cooperation" between the USA and the Republic of South Africa has already reached 52 persons. Among the arrested persons were congressmen, prominent political, trade union and public figures.

Protest demonstrations have been held in New York, Los Angeles, San Francisco and other American cities. Jesse Jackson, a prominent black American figure, told newsmen that the movement named "Free South Africa" demands an end to the "family relations between the USA and the Republic of South Africa." The movement is seeking the release of South African trade union activists and calls for an end to the policy of "constructive engagement" with the Republic of South Africa which was declared by the Reagan administration.

The leaders of the movement maintain that "quiet diplomacy" pursued by the White House vis-a-vis the Republic of South Africa serves as some kind of a cover for the growing U.S. support for the white minority regime.

The United States Administration, including President Reagan himself, has failed to convince the Americans that the true aims of the "quiet diplomacy" of the USA in southern Africa is to ensure the rights for the African majority in the Republic of South Africa and achieve peace in the region. This is seen from the mounting movement "Free South Africa" and the incessant protest demonstrations of the American opponents of the apartheid regime.

URUGUAY BEGINS POSITIVE MOVE TOWARD DEMOCRACY

PM141103 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 Dec 84 First Edition p 3

[A. Moiseyev dispatch under the rubric "Montevideo Calling": "Dawn Over Uruguay"]

[Text] "The sun always rises after a storm," they say in Uruguay. This proverb has now acquired a quite specific meaning: The dawn of democratic change has broken over the Republic after the 11-year darkness of dictatorship. This is the first time in that period that the 2 million or more Uruguayans have been able to take part in elections.

When the military staged a coup d'etat in 1973, they declared that they would put an end to "Marxism, which is alien to Uruguay, and class struggle." They promised the people prosperity, but time passed and everyone realized that the military had failed disastrously. They had wrecked the country's economy, reduced their fellow countrymen to poverty, and brought their country national disgrace. This caused widespread protest: The Republic was shaken by mass demonstrations against the evil generals by workers, students, and employees. In brief, a revolutionary situation had clearly come about in the country. Under these conditions the authorities were forced to call a general election.

The election results are now known: The major bourgeois Colorado Party has won. The Broad Front also consolidated its position considerably. One Uruguayan in five voted for this anti-imperialist coalition, which includes the Communist Party and the country's other left-wing organizations. What is the situation in Uruguay now, 2 weeks after the election? For an answer to this question I telephoned the office of PRESSUR, the democratic forces' news agency, in Montevideo. Comrade (Ricardo Sakslund), an old friend of mine and a former contributor to SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, answered.

"Political fervor in the country is only just developing," Ricardo said. "On the eve of the election hundreds of democratic political exiles returned to Uruguay. However, many of them did not have their documents made out in time and did not take part in the election. This probably influenced the outcome of the election to some extent. The results were also influenced by the fact that the mass media brainwashed Uruguayans on a massive scale, using anticommunism and anti-Sovietism, during the election campaign as they had done during the previous 11 years. The results were undoubtedly influenced by the new situation arising from the fact that soldiers and police officers were allowed to vote for the first time in the country's history. They total over 65,000 voters, who did not vote for the left-wing candidates, of course. Nevertheless, joy and a general animation now prevail in Montevideo and other cities. The people no longer want to live in a country where, as the well-known Uruguayan writer Juan Carlos Onetti has said, "It is so easy to sink into pity and hate, unpaid debts, ambiguous intimacy, and false, forced smiles."

[Moiseyev] Ricardo, tell us something about the newly elected president and his plans.

[(Sakslund)] The president of Uruguay is going to be Julio Maria Sanquinetti, the Colorado Party candidate. He was born on 6 January 1936. He was a doctorate in law and social sciences from Montevideo University. Sanguinetti is married to Martha Canessa, a historian. They have two children -- a son, Julio Luis, aged 21, and a daughter, Emma, aged (?19). Sanguinetti was elected secretary general of the Colorado Party last year. He has been elected three times to the Chamber of Deputies. In 1971 he headed a Uruguayan trade delegation that visited the Soviet Union...."

"I have to say," (Sakslund) continued, "that Sanguinetti is well aware that his party alone cannot cope with the complex problems facing Uruguay.

That is why he is talking about setting up a government of national unity. Uruguay's new president (he takes office next March) has spoken in favor of expanding economic ties with the Soviet Union and normalizing diplomatic relations with socialist Cuba. A Bulgarian cinema week has recently been held in Montevideo. This is the first since the 1973 military coup. It is also an important indication of change in our country. In general, everything that is happening in Uruguay now demonstrates our people's irresistible movement toward democracy."

MOSCOW REPORTS CHILEAN PROTEST PREPARATIONS

PY142225 Moscow Radio Magallanes in Spanish 0200 GMT 14 Dec 84

[Text] Despite the massive police and military deployment, several demonstrations took place yesterday to protest against the military dictatorship headed by Pinochet. The demonstrations were in response to the call made by the Popular Democratic Movement. During a demonstration at the Plaza Iralia banners bearing slogans demanding the end to exile, repression, and censorship were unfurled. The demonstrators dispersed before three buses carrying strongly armed soldiers arrived. These soldiers then proceeded to search and patrol the area, but came away empty-handed.

At the same time, thousands of leaflets were dropped from highrise buildings in downtown Santiago. The leaflets demanded the end of the dictatorship, the state of siege, and the return of democracy.

Many protest demonstrations took place in the shantytown neighborhoods of Santiago, and at night thousands of candles were lit in memory of the dead, disappeared, and jailed.

The Popular Democratic Movement made a public call for new acts of protest against the dictatorship, asking the population to place candles on the streets on Christmas day, and to boycott the Pinochet year-end speech. In Concepcion, the United Social Mobilization Command called for a community-wide day of protest to be scheduled before Christmas day. This command is made up of the Popular Democratic Movement, the Democratic Alliance, the Socialist bloc, and the Regional Workers Command.

The United Social Mobilization Command publicly called on people to stage acts of protest in downtown Concepcion, and its neighborhoods. These acts of protest are intended to denounce the poverty in which the population working for the Minimum Employment Plan live, as well as the repression and intimidation of the people during the police-military operations. In opposition political circles, it has been noted that the gag rule on information, censorship, the intimidation of foreign press correspondents, and the exclusive publication of official communiques are aimed at causing disinformation about the resistance movement and the protest demonstrations against the military regime.

Pinochet's Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle announced that the military government is considering new measures, quote, to counter the international anti-Chilean campaign carried on by the foreign press, unquote.

Finally, the Normative Council of the Academicians of the University of Chile issued a note of protest against the repressive escalation against students and academicians in the various universities of the country.

MOSCOW CALLS ON CHILEAN ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL

PY152250 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2130 GMT 14 Dec 84

[Gaston Vargas' "Two Words" feature]

[Excerpts] One of the most serious crimes committed by the Pinochet dictatorship and by the commanders involved in his orgy of corruption and blood is the erection of a barrier of pain, distrust, rejection, and hatred between the military and the people.

A new attitude has recently emerged within the Armed Forces. This attitude reflects an effort to restore military honor, moral integrity, and dignity, all of which have been lost during these 11 years of blood, crimes, torture, and theft.

There are an increasing number of people who detest the infamous task of being executioners and henchmen. There are many military people who realize that there are doubts about their own honesty. There are many who are being asked in their homes about their participation in acts of torture and humiliation of men, women, and even children. There are an increasing number of people who feel that the world created by the morning speeches and by the propaganda campaigns is falling to pieces. And there are many who realize that this crumbling, defeated, and futureless regime is approaching its end.

The Chilean people, the workers, the women, and the youths do not regard soldiers as their enemies, because they know that soldiers have been deceived, manipulated, and indoctrinated with lies and slanders. That is why they are calling upon the soldiers not to shoot at the people, at their brothers, parents, girlfriends.

A leaflet recently issued by the Chilean Communist Party and widely circulated in Santiago reads: Militarymen, Carabineros: You know how expensive it is to feed a family today. You have seen unemployed people in the streets, people without prospects. You must endure in silence the humiliation and abuse of your superiors. You see how Chile is being destroyed as factories are closed and as the huge foreign debt is being repaid, a debt that has only favored financial groups. Chileans will do anything to put an end to the Pinochet dictatorship. This is why you should stop, reflect, and think of your family before shooting at unemployed people, at the workers who earn miserable salaries, at the students who have no future, and at the women who suffer because their children are starving. You should remember that many people have already been murdered by bullets of military and Carabineros forces. Hatred for you is growing. Therefore, the best thing to do is not to shoot at the people. On the contrary, you also can join the efforts of civilians by opposing the tyrant Pinochet with all your family.

This is a message that must be passed on from hand to hand because it is based on truth. Good night.

## TAJIKISTAN'S 60TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS HELD

### Republic Leaders Present

GF160740 Dushanbe Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 15 Dec 84

[Excerpts] A great ceremony has been held on Tajik soil. The republic's workers are marking the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Tajik SSR and the Tajikistan Communist Party. This significant day has been marked during a ceremony held in Dushanbe today by the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee and the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. It elected an honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko.

The attendants warmly welcomed a speech delivered by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow party committee of the CPSU.

Comrade Orlov, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee; Comrade Nazarbayev, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee; and Comrade Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, who are heading delegations, delivered greeting speeches at the ceremony. The participants at the ceremony addressed a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee, to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and to Comrade Chernenko.

### Grishin Attends Festivities

LD161757 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 16 Dec 84

[Text] Viktor Vasiliyevich Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, was in Dushanbe 14-16 December. He was taking part in festivities devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Tajik SSR and the Communist Party of Tajikistan.

Comrade Grishin laid flowers at the monument to Vladimir Ilich Lenin and viewed the Tajik SSR VDNKh. He visited the Dushanbe Cotton Manufacturing Production Association being carried out in accordance with the decision of the 26th party congress. He also took an interest in the work of new equipment and the fulfillment of the production program. The importance of increasing the output of and improving the quality of consumer goods, the need to introduce widely the achievements of scientific and technological progress, the thrifty use of raw materials, and the ensuring of growth in labor productivity, were stressed in conversation with the workers of the association.

Comrade Grishin was accompanied by Comrade Nabiyev, first secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee; Comrade Pallayev, chairman of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Comrade Makhkamov, chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers.

## Grishin Speech

LD151459 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 15 Dec 84

[Text] A great festival has come to the ancient land of Tajikistan. The workers of the republic are celebrating the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Tajik SSR of the Communist Party of Tajikistan. This memorable date was marked in Dushanbe today at a festive session of the Supreme Soviet and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan. Those present gave a warm welcome to Comrade Grishin, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee and the CPSU, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom of the CPSU. He said in part:

[Begin Grishin recording] On this joyous day, I have great pleasure in carrying out the instructions of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. He has asked me to convey to you and through you to the Communists and all the working people of the republic, his cordial congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Tajik SSR and the Communist Party of Tajikistan. [applause]

Six decades is a short peroid of time, historically speaking. In that time, Soviet Tajikistan has progressed from backwardness and deprivation of political rights to the summit of economic and social progress; from darkness and illiteracy to the modern achievements of culture and science; from feudalism to advanced socialism. In the great and powerful union of equal republics, Soviet Tajikistan has expanded its economic and spiritual potential.

Tajikistan today is an advanced, modern, industrial republic with highly productive agriculture, many branches standing scientifically and culturally in the front rank. Its shape is determined by mighty power, chemical, engineering, and metallurgy industries - i.e., the industries on which technical and social progress primarily depends. We see true symbols of Soviet Tajikistan in your beautiful capital, Dushanbe, and in the cascade of power giants on your mountain rivers and in your modern industrial enterprises and cotton fields. To the labor biography of the builders of Tajikistan, the construction of Nurek GES added a glorious page.

Much is being done in the republic to increase production and procurement of cotton, vegetables, fruit, and animal husbandry produce. The ancient Tajik culture has acquired, under the Soviet system, a new socialist content -- becoming the true heritage of the masses of the people. The Tajik people have brought forth a whole pleiade of scientists, writers, poets, artists, sculptors, and composers who are making a worthy contribution to the socialist science, culture, and art of our multinational homeland. [applause]

As you know, comrades, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo has examined and wholly approved the draft plan for the economic and social development of the country in 1985. In his vivid and profound speech at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko set out the principles of the further development of the country's economy and specified the main tasks of the party, soviet, and economic organizations in the struggle for early fulfillment of the plan for 1984 and of the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole. Those quotas and plans are intensive, and therefore, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo has called on all working people of the country to involve themselves actively in socialist competition for their successful fulfillment. We know that the workers of Tajikistan, like the workers of our entire country, responded with ardent approval to the appeal by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and to the tasks set by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko. That is a true guarantee that the plans mapped out by the party will be successfully carried out. [applause]

Today the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has entered the period of immediate preparation for its 27th congress. In these conditions, the party organizations are making stricter demands on the style and method of the work of each section; in the work and conduct of Communists, their energy, responsibility, and discipline. Working people rightly associate prospects for the further development of the country with the party and the forthcoming 27th congress. A contribution to this great cause is expected from all party organizations, including those of Tajikistan. Allow me to express confidence that that contribution will be a substantial one. [applause] [end recording]

At the behest of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Grishin presented to the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee and to the Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers of the republic, greetings from the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

A report was then delivered by the First Secretary of the Communist Party of Tajikistan Comrade Nabiyev. He expressed sincere gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers for their high appraisal of the achievements of Soviet Tajikistan, and noted that the working people of the republic, closely united around the beloved Communist Party, will continue to struggle persistently to implement the party's plans and for the triumph of communist ideals.

The session was greeted by leaders of the delegations that have arrived for the celebrations. With acclaim, the participants of the festive session adopted a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers, and Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko.

Nabiyev Speech

LD142119 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1600 GMT 14 Dec 84

[Text] We present a festival program to mark the the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Tajik SSR and the Tajik Communist Party. The program is opened by an address by Rakhman Nabiyevich Nabiyev, first secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee.

[Begin Nabiyev video recording] Esteemed comrades! The working people of Tajikistan within the fraternal, multinational family of Soviet peoples are marking their great and joyous holiday: the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Tajik SSR and the Tajik Communist Party. Reviewing with pride the glorious path traveled over these years, the working people of the republic turn their thoughts again and again to the founder of our own dear Communist Party of the Soviet state, Vladimir Ilich Lenin, whose gigantic mind and titanic activity predetermined the historic destiny of present and future generations. Armed with Lenin's immortal teachings, our party and its militant headquarters -- the Central Committee and Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, headed by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, that outstanding modern-day political and state figure, staunch Marxist-Leninist, consistent interntionalist, and tireless fighter for world peace -- are confidently leading the people along the path of communist construction.

The years and decades pass, but the achievement and the deeds of the generations to whose lot it fell to accomplish the Great October Socialist Revolution will remain forever in the grateful memory of the people.

The establishment and consolidation of Soviet power in our republic are inseparably linked with the implementation of the Leninist nationalties' policy of the Communist Party and the indestructible friendship and mutual aid of all the peoples in the land of the soviets, and first and foremost our elder brother, the great Russian people. This made possible a perpetual end to lack of rights, oppression, and backwardness, and allowed a truly unprecendented upsurge in all spheres of social life to come about.

After many centuries of separation, the Tajik people acquired Soviet statehood and embarked on the path of free development. A socialist nation was formed. In a region where there was essentially no industry before the October Revolution, a powerful modern industry has now been created. In 1 day alone 2.3 times more industrial output is produced than in 1924. The output from the works and factories of Tajikistan is exported to 50 foreign states.

During the years of Soviet power, truly revolutionary changes have also taken place in agriculture. The consistent implementation of the party's agrarian policy has not only enabled the production of all types of agricultural output to be sharply increased, but has also made it possible to change the whole life-style and spiritual world of rural workers radically. The average annual harvest of raw cotton in the 11th 5-year period has been more than 910,000 metric tons, of which over 290,000 metric tons were of the most valuable thin-fiber varieties. This year two famous order-bearing kolkhozes, the Lenin farm in Proletarskiy Rayon and the Lenin farm in Voseyskiy Rayon, alone sold more than 45,000 metric tons of cotton to the state, more than five times more than was produced in 1924 in the territory of what is today Tajikistan. Considerable success has been achieved, too, in vegetable cultivation, potato cultivation, horticulture, and viticulture. The yield from livestock complexes is growing. Over the past 10 years, meat production has increased by almost 40 percent, milk by 50 percent, and egg production has doubled.

Broad horizons are opened up to the republic's agriculture by the long-term program for land improvement and for raising the yield of improved land in the 12th 5-year period and up to the year 2000, which was approved by the October 1984 CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, capital construction is being developed on a wide scale. A fresh and vivid manifestation of this concern by the fatherland was the measures for further developing the municipal economy of the republic's capital in 1984-90 approved by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and the awarding of the Order of the Labor Red Banner to the city of Dushanbe this year. From the bottom of our hearts we express our gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and to Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko personally, for their constant attention to the life and affairs of the republic.

The workers' settlements, towns, and oblast centers are growing and being provided with amenities. Under construction are new, powerful hydropower systems, irrigation facilities, and major industrial enterprises which increase the republic's contribution to the solution of all-union tasks. The rapid growth of our economy is founded on a firm scientific basis. A wide network of scientific establishments, higher and secondary specialized educational establishments, has been set up and is in operation. In our republic virtually every third inhabitant is receiving education. The culture and art of the Tajik people -- national in form, socialist in content, and internationalist in spirit and nature -- have truly come to fruition. In the republic multinational labor collectives have come together. People belonging to more than 80 nations and ethnic groups of our country live and work here as a united and harmonious family; and of this we are justly proud. Our glorious female workers take an active part in our working and social life.

The working people of Tajikistan understand well that they owe their achievements first and foremost to the enormous advantages of the socialist social system, the daily concern of the party and government, and their wise domestic and foreign policy. Our people are profoundly grateful to the Leninist party and the Soviet Government for their happy life and the peaceful skies over our country. All the working people of Tajikistan are marking the glorious 60th anniversary of the formation of the republic and its Communist Party in an atmosphere of great political and labor upsurge, in a good working mood, and are confident of their bright future.

The cotton farmers have brought joy to the homeland. While pledging to produce 910,000 metric tons, which is 30,000 metric tons more than the actual level of last year, they have already sold more than 927,000 metric tons of high-quality raw cotton to the state. Socialist pledges have been fulfilled, too, for purchases of grain, potatoes, vegetables, stone fruit, melon crops, geranium leaves, and silk cocoons. Considerably more livestock products than last year have been procured. Industry is working ahead of its planned targets and the socialist pledges adopted. Other sectors of the national economy, too, are developing confidently. The social program is being successfully implemented on the basis of the dynamic development of the economy, and the material and cultural living standards of the working people are rising steadfastly.

The organizer of the new life and the guiding and directing force in the nationwide struggle for the practical implementation of plans for economic and cultural construction has always been, and remains, the party organization of the republic, one of the militant detachments of the CPSU. It has come to the anniversary ideologically tempered and organizationally strengthened, in close cohesion around the Leninist Central Committee of the Communist Party and Politburo, and is ready to continue consistently and steadfastly implementing the party's general line. We are inspired to carry out new labor achievements to further strengthen the economic and defense might of our homeland by the vivid, keynote speech by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, made at the 15 November 1984 meeting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. The instructions and conclusions contained in that all-party document have formed the basis of the activity of all our party, administrative, and economic bodies, public organizations, and labor collectives. Communists and all working people of the republic are fully resolved to bring joy to the homeland by successfully fulfilling the plans of the 4th year and the 5-year period as a whole, and are resolved to meet in worthy fashion the forthcoming 27th congress of our Leninist party and the 40th anniversary of the victory by the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War. [end video recording]

11TH CONSUMERS CONGRESS HOLDS FINAL SESSION

LD141439 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 14 Dec 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] The final session of the 11th Congress of Consumers' Cooperatives of the USSR took place in the Great Kremlin Palace in Moscow today. Delegates and guests greeted Comrades Aliyev, Kuznetsov, Kapitonov, and Ryzhkov with prolonged applause.

A decision of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers on the further development and improvement of consumer cooperatives' activity was adopted at the congress. The well grounded tasks for the next few years are reflected in detail in the decision, and long-term aims are defined.

Delegates at the congress discussed the question of changes and additions to the rough charters of cooperative organizations and the Tsentrosoyuz charter.

The administration, board, and auditing commission of Tsentrosoyuz were elected. Comrade Trunov was elected chairman of the Tsentrosoyuz board.

The delegates at the congress adopted a letter to the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and Comrade Chernenko with great enthusiasm.

## Foreign Delegates Noted

LD141952 Moscow TASS in English 1629 GMT 14 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 14 TASS -- "The experience in organising labour on cooperative lines in the USSR is of great importance for the development of the cooperatives of those countries which have embarked upon the road of progressive socio-economic transformation", stated Abdul Nurzai, chairman of the executive committee of the Union of Cooperatives of Afghanistan. He participated in the eleventh congress of cooperative societies of the USSR (Tsentrosoyuz) which ended in Moscow today.

The Tsentrosoyuz, Abdul Nurzai said in a speech at the congress, renders support, grants credits, and gives technical and economic assistance to the Afghan cooperatives, including that in the training of cadres.

Shehe Hamis, deputy general secretary of the union of cooperative societies of Tanzania, said the Tanzanian cooperative societies [word indistinct] the energetic activities of the Tsentrosoyuz in the international arena where the USSR upholds the policy of peace and social progress. He emphasised that cooperation between the Tsentrosoyuz of the USSR and the cooperative societies of Africa promotes their progressive activities in their countries.

The Tsentrosoyuz of the USSR, pointed out Mikhail Trunov, head of the organisation's board, renders assistance to cooperative societies of young states of Asia, Africa and Latin America in the training of specialists and provides them with technical documentation for the construction of cooperative stores and processing enterprises. "We regard the broadening of economic contacts as an important factor in the strengthening of trust and mutual understanding between our peoples," he pointed out.

David Ramirez, general director of the cooperatives board of Nicaragua, said at the congress: "To Nicaraguan cooperatives solidarity is particularly important now that U.S. imperialism's aggressive actions hinder the country's economic development", he stressed. "Bands of U.S. hirelings have already destroyed ten cooperatives."

The need to further strengthen international solidarity of the cooperative movement was emphasised at the congress.

## RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET SECOND SITTING REPORTED

PM141054 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 6 Dec 84 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Sittings"]

[Excerpt] The second sitting of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet opened at the Great Kremlin Palace at 1600. Comrades V.I. Vorotnikov, P.N. Demichev, V.V. Kuznetsov, and I.V. Kapitonov took their seats in the boxes. Deputy N.M. Gribachev, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, was in the chair.

The discussion of the reports and coreport on items one and two of the session's agenda continued. The following deputies spoke during the debate: A.M. Novichenko (Volgograd Oblast Volzhskiy Electoral Okrug); V.F. Konnov (Stravropol Kray Karachayevskiy Electoral Okrug); D.D. Angelyev (Rostov Oblast Salskiy Electoral Okrug); R.S. Gildina (Bashkir ASSR Ordzhonokidzevskiy Electoral Okrug); A.P. Biryukova (Moscow City Profsoyuznyy Electoral Okrug); G.N. Semenov (Kurgan Oblast Kurtamyshskiy Electoral Okrug); L.P. Prokopyev (Chuvash ASSR Vurnarskiy Electoral Okrug); N.I. Pauzin (Kirov Oblast Leninskiy Electoral Okrug); and D.G. Zavgayev (Chechen-Ingush ASSR Urus-Martanovskiy Electoral Okrug). The session continues its work.

## HEAD OF VIENNA TASS BUREAU DEFECTS TO WEST

### Identified as KGB Officer

AU131626 Vienna ORF Teletaxt in German 1605 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Vienna/Stuttgart -- A senior officer of the KGB has defected in Vienna and requested political asylum in the FRG. This is reported in the Stuttgarter ZEITUNG in its Friday edition.

Vadim Ivanov was the chief of the Soviet news agency TASS in Vienna and should have returned to Moscow last January. After working in East Berlin and Bonn he had already been identified as a KGB officer. Ivanov chose to stay in Austria, however, and was persuaded to defect by Western intelligence people.

In the meantime, the Vienna TASS office has stated that Ivanov left Autria months ago and has returned to the USSR. Ivanov came to Vienna as head of the TASS office in 1982 and first said at the end of 1983 that he was being relieved. According to unofficial information Ivanov's wife is also supposed to be in Moscow. Neither the Austrian nor the German authorities are willing to comment on this case.

### KGB Connection Denied

LD141525 Hamburg DPA in German 1431 GMT 14 D3c 84

[Text] [No dateline as received] The former chief of the Vienna bureau of the official news agency TASS, Vadim Ivanov, described reports that the Austrian security authorities exposed him as a "leading intelligence officer" of the Soviet secret service, the KGB, as pure invention.

In a personal statement conveyed by Ivanov to DPA in Bonn from a West German city, he said that after 4 years of working as a correspondent in East Berlin and Vienna he did not return to Moscow but asked for, and was granted, political asylum in the Federal Republic.

"I have not gone into hiding or assumed a new identity. I live under my real name in a West German city where I work in my old profession as a journalist," Ivanov said. He did not give any reasons why he requested political asylum in the Federal Republic.

DPA: FORMER MINISTER ALLEGEDLY COMMITS SUICIDE

LD151821 Hamburg DPA in German 1741 GMT 15 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow, 15 Dec (DPA) -- Former Soviet Interior Minister Nikolay Shchelokov (74), was quietly buried without the customary ceremony today. Rumors are circulating in Soviet circles that Shchelokov, who was Soviet interior minister for 14 years, had committed suicide. A German correspondent who had received indications of this from Soviet informants witnessed the funeral at Vaganskove Cemetery. The inscription on the gravestone states that Shchelokov died on Thursday.

Shchelokov lost his post as interior minister in 1982 shortly after the accession of Brezhnev's successor, Yuriy Andropov, to office when Andropov introduced a broad campaign against abuse of office and corruption. A few weeks ago, Shchelokov, who was removed from the Central Committee last year, also lost his rank of Army general. According to information from Soviet circles he was to stand trial shortly. Rumors say that after his removal from office Shchelokov's wife also committed suicide.

Nothing precise is known about his last whereabouts. Apparently he was under arrest. Rumors were circulating in Moscow that investigating officers had found a real treasure trove in his house, including diamonds.

DPA: PAPER REPORTS SAKHAROV REUNITED WITH WIFE

LD141817 Hamburg DPA in German 1748 GMT 14 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Hamburg, 14 Dec (DPA) -- The Soviet civil rights campaigner and Nobel Peace Prize winner Andrey Sakharov appears to be reunited with his wife Elena Bonner, according to a report in the BILD newspaper. In its Saturday edition, the paper publishes an article based on a "Kremlin source," according to which the paper received "from the Soviets" eight photographs that show the couple on a number of occasions in Gorkiy, Sakharov's place of exile, walking in the park, outside a cinema, and standing next to their car. According to the source, the two "are free to move about in the city just like any other citizen".

The report was prereleased to DPA on Friday.

ECONOMIC COSTS OF HIGH ARMS SPENDING NOTED

PM061405 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 1 December in its First Edition carries on page 3 a 700-word article under the rubric "The Lessons of History: Documents and Events" entitled "Happiness Is Working for the Motherland" by Hero of Socialist Labor G. Isayev, metalworker at the Gorkovskiy Truck Plant.

In the context of the "present disturbing times" of a "growing arms race" in which the U.S. President "cherishes the hope that the USSR's economy will not stand up to the strain" the author acknowledges that "forced expenditure on defense is not allowing us to allocate as many resources as we should like on increasing prosperity," but then recalls the "labor feats" performed by the Soviet people during World War II and how socialist competition has maintained the "Stakhanovite" tradition. He stresses Soviet workers' love for their homeland. His conclusion is that "those who would like to stop the march of history would do well to study the lessons it has to offer."

PRAVDA REVIEWS BOOK ON ROLE OF WORKING CLASS

PM141027 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Dec 84 Second Edition p 2

[Doctor of Historical Sciences V. Kasyanencko "Book Review": "The Leading Force"]

[Text] The fierce struggle between the dying old world and the new world coming to birth -- that is the content of the transitional period from capitalism to socialism. The experience of the struggle of the USSR's working class for the victory of socialism is summarized in the second volume of the six-volume publication "The History of the Soviet Working Class" ["Istoriya Sovetskogo Rabochego Klassa"] (Footnote) ("The Working Class -- The Leading Force in the Building of the Socialist Society, 1921-1937" ["Rabochiy Klass -- Vedushchaya Sila v Stroitelsve Sotsialisticheskogo Obshchestva, 1921-1937 gg"], Moscow, Nauka Publishing House, 1984, 511 pages), prepared by the USSR Academy of Sciences History of the USSR Institute.

The working class was the leading force in socialist building. During the years of restoration of the national economy it raised the country's economy from ruins and showed the whole world the historical advantages of the Soviet social system. Wide prospects opened up for the accelerated building of socialism.

The book shows how the Soviet working class, thanks to the strictest savings, sacrifices, and privations, consistently pursued the Leninist party's course of socialist industrialization. During the first 5-year plans its best features were clearly manifested -- features like a high sense of responsibility for the destiny of the world's first worker-peasant state, restraint, stubbornness, persistence, labor heroism, cohesion, and mutual assistance. It was then that shock teams emerged at plants, factories, and construction sites; social production reviews and exchanges of experience among labor collectives took place; mass socialist competition developed; and the Stakhanovite movement was initiated.

The working class also became the leading force in the general collectivization of agriculture. It was the leading workers, the 25 thousand, who took political experience and the skills of organizing large-scale social production into the countryside and who headed the onslaught of the poor and middle peasantry against the kulaks.

The volume devotes great attention to problems of the cultural revolution. Using extensive factual material, the authors show the growth of the cultural and technical standard among workers and their active participation in creating the material base for the development of culture in our country.

The working class had a great role in resolving the nationalities question, creating the multinational Soviet Union, and strengthening the fraternity and friendship of our country's peoples.

The volume reveals the main social achievements of the period, the most important of which was the elimination of unemployment in the USSR.

The volume assigns considerable space to the working class' sociopolitical activity. It shows active participation by ordinary workers in the management of production and the country in the struggle against the threat of war and for the strengthening of the country's defense capability, and the reinforcement of the international solidarity of the proletariat.

In transforming the economy and social system of the land of the soviets, the USSR's working class itself underwent qualitative changes and acquired new features. The volume shows in depth the tremendous changes that took place in the working class in the years of socialist building: the growth in its numbers, the dynamics of its composition, the rise in the cultural and material standard of living, the growth of labor and sociopolitical activeness, and the formation of the socialist mentality.

The book's authors have succeeded in giving a good account of the labor and sociopolitical story of the USSR's workers, who put into practice the proletariat's age-old dream: "We will build a new world, our world; what was nobody's will be everybody's."

## BRIEFS

IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE BOOKLET -- The Politicheskaya Literatura Publishing House has issued a brochure entitled "The Living Creation of the People" [Zhivoye Tvorchestvo Naroda"] Which opens with greetings from Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko to the participants in the all-union scientific and practical conference on "the perfection of developed socialism and the ideological work of the party in light of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum." The booklet contains the report by Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which he delivered to the conference . [Text] Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 14 Dec 84 LD]

## WEATHER THROUGH EARLY DECEMBER 'GOOD FOR CROPS'

PM141250 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Dec 84 p 2

[USSR Hydrometeorological Center report prepared by Agrometeorologist Ye. Zverintseva: "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] Cold weather persisted in the east of the European part of the USSR for most of the first 10 days. Frost was particularly severe in the Urals. Minimum air temperature northeast of a line through Kostroma, Gorkiy, Saransk, and Yershov was minus 26-minus 36 degrees, with minus 40 at snow-cover level. In the north and east Urals Region there were 37-46 degrees of frost with temperatures falling to minus 52 at snow level. In the west of the country most of the first 10 days were marked by mild weather. Mean temperature was near the perennial average, while over most of the Northwest Region, the Baltic republics, and northern Belorussia mean temperatures were 2-4 degrees above the perennial average.

In most places there was little precipitation (less than 10mm) and in some parts of the south none at all. By 10 December the extent of the snow cover reached a line through Pskov, Vitebsk, Mogilev, Gomel, Chernikgov, Poltava, Zaporozhyev, and Krasnodar. The deepest snow (16-30cm, with 35-40 in places in the Komi ASSR and the north of Perm Oblast) was observed over the greater part of the Northern and Urals Regions and in Gorkiy, Kostroma, and Yaroslavl Oblasts. In some regions the snow cover did not exceed 5 cm. The depth to which the soil had frozen was very uneven and varied from 15-40 cm to 41-65cm, with 70-95 cm in places.

In all zones of the European part of the country, winter grain crops were in a state of dormancy. Even though the temperatures were low, with minimum soil temperature at tillering node depth varying in most places from 5-10 degrees to 12-14 degrees of frost, this posed no threat to crops since they were protected by the snow cover. In the western half of the European part of the USSR, where they has been either no snow or no more than 5 cm, there were no heavy frosts. Minimum soil temperature at winter crop tillering node depth there ranged from minus 2 degrees to minus 8. The winter has been good for crops. In most regions conditions for the wintering of perennial sown grasses have been satisfactory.

The Transcaucasian republics have been cold and mostly dry. A thin snow cover has formed in some parts of Georgia and Armenia. Elsewhere the soil there has thawed.

Unusually cold weather is persisting in the arable regions of West Siberia and Kazakhstan. The mean air temperature was 5-14 degrees below the perennial average. In some regions in the latter part of the 10-day period there were 35-47 degrees of frost (with temperatures as low as minus 50 at snow level). Precipitation varied from 1-10 mm to 11-30 mm. By 10 December there was snow cover almost everywhere. The soil had frozen to a depth of 40.90 cm, but in the oblasts of southern Kazakhstan the maximum penetration of frost was 30 cm. Winter crops are under snow. Eastern Siberia was mild.

It became colder in the Central Asian republics at the beginning of the 10 days, with air temperatures 3-8 degrees below the perennial average. The fall in temperature was accompanied by precipitation falling as rain or snow and by increased wind strength. Snow covered the ground east of a line through Nukus, Bukhara, and Karshi. Grasses have stopped growing in places.

## CHINE REPAIR, SEED RESERVES CONCERNS OF WINTER

161834 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 16 Dec 84

ommentary by Aleksandr Ruvinskiy]

ext] The whole multifaceted set of tasks in preparation for the forthcoming harvest currently being carried out in the country's collective and state farms. The machine- worn out during the field season must be renewed, courses to raise the grainworkers' aft are held in schools. After all, this spring for the first time the new intensive chnology for the cultivation of spring grain will have to be introduced. Retention snow on fields is taking place in the steppe drought areas, and a large amount of rk must also be done in the winter months in carting our organic fertilizers to the elds. But out of all these tasks today I would like to single out the concern over e seed reserves, which is the basis of the harvest. At the moment almost two-thirds the seeds on the country's farms are of 1st and 2nd class. But if in the Ukraine, lorussia, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia all the seeds are already of a high standard, Kazakhstan, for example, only 65 percent have been checked and found to be there, and ly half the seeds have turned out to be 1st and 2nd class. A similar situation is to found in Kirgizia and Uzbekistan. Of course, this last autumn the seeds took shape unfavorable weather conditions on many farms. However, a great deal of time has ready elapsed since the harvest so that they could have been put in order. It is easing that the country will have a significantly larger amount of good hybrid corn and nflower seeds for the forthcoming sowing; this will allow the cultivation of these ricultural crops, which take up great areas in the country, in a short time, and make eir harvest possible in the most favorable conditions. I also want to talk about the op alfalfa. It is essential for obtaining high productivity in livestock rearing, as is rich in valuable nourishing substances and protein. And now, up until recently the mand for its seeds was not fully satisfied. Specialized seed farms were created in e country, and special alfalfa seed trade production areas were singled out. And all is work has yielded fruit: Collective and state farms' demand will now be basically tisfied.

## LK, MEAT, EGG PURCHASES EXCEED LAST YEAR'S

100019 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 9 Dec 84

xcerpt] The USSR Central Statistical Directorate has reported that in the country as whole, purchases of milk, meat, and eggs exceed last year's volume. Collective and ate farms have sold 2.7 million metric tons more milk, 744,000 metric tons more vestock and poultry, and 1,133,000,000 more eggs to the state. The annual plan has en fulfilled ahead of schedule for all indicators by collective and state farms in thuania, and for milk by Belorussia, Moldavia, Azerbaijan, Latvia, and many RSFSR and rainian oblasts. This having a favorable impact on the work of the processing dustry and on the supply of meat and dairy products to the population. Achievements uld be even better, but in a number of oblasts, such as North Kazakhstan, Perm, and rov, feed is not being used with sufficient effectiveness because a considerable roportion of the feed preparation plants are standing idle.

TASS ANNOUNCES PACIFIC ROCKET TESTS FOR 17-27 DEC

LD131555 Moscow TASS in English 1524 GMT 13 Dec 84

["TASS Announcement" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 13 TASS -- In the period of December 17 to 27, 1984, the Soviet Union will carry out launchings of carrier rockets to Pacific Oc an areas each limited with a circumference with the radius of 50 nautical miles with the centres having the coordinates of 36 degrees, North, and 176 degrees, East; 32 degrees 30 minutes, North, and 177 degrees, East.

TASS is authorised to state that for the sake of ensuring safety the Government of the USSR requests the governments of other states which use sea lanes and airways in the Pacific Ocean to instruct appropriate agencies to keep sea-going ships and aircraft away from those areas and from the air space above them daily for 00.00 to 03.00 and from 19.00 to 24.00 local time.

AFP: UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR EXPLOSION REPORTED

NC161131 Paris AFP in English 1107 GMT 16 Dec 84

[Text] Stockholm, Dec 16 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union carried out an underground nuclear explosion in the Semipalatinsk area of Kazakhstan today, the Uppsala observatory reported. A spokesman said the explosion was registered at 0355 GMT and measured 6.8 degrees on the Richter scale. This was the 21st Soviet nuclear explosion registered in here this year.

MOLNIYA-1 COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LAUNCHED

LD151247 Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 15 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow, 15 Dec (TASS) -- The launch of the latest Molniya-I communications satellite took place in the Soviet Union on 14 December. The Molniya-1 communications satellite is intended to ensure the full use of the system of distant telephone and telegraph radio communications and also to transmit USSR Central Television programs to points of the "Orbita" network.

The satellite has been brought into a highly elliptical orbit with an apogee of 40,900 km in the northern hemisphere and a perigee of 461 km in the southern hemisphere. The satellite's period of revolution is 12 hours 17 minutes; inclination of the orbit is 62.8 degrees. Communication sessions via the Molniya-1 satellite will be carried out in accordance with the outlined program.

VEHA-1 INTERPLANETARY STATION LAUNCHED 15 DEC

LD151405 Moscow TASS in English 1352 GMT 15 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 15 TASS -- The automatic interplanetary station "Veha-1" of the outer space "Venus-Halley's Comet" project, which was created in the Soviet Union, has been launched in the USSR today. The multipurpose research program of the flight, which was drawn up on the proposal of the Soviet scientists, provides for the exploration of Venus and Halley's Comet.

## On Trajectory for Venus

LD151555 Moscow TASS in English 1424 GMT 15 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 15 TASS -- In accordance with the program for the exploration of outer space and planets of the solar system, the automatic interplanetary station "Veha-1" of the outer space project "Venus-Halley's Comet", which was created in the Soviet Union, has been launched on December 15, 1984. The multipurpose research program of the flight elaborated on the proposal of the Soviet scientists provides for the exploration of Venus planet and Halley's Comet.

At the first stage of flight of the "Veha-1" station it is planned to continue the study of the atmosphere, the cloud layer and surface of Venus planet by means of a descent module and carrying out fundamentally new experiments for the study of circulation of the atmosphere of Venus and its metorological parameters by means of an aerostate probe.

Subsequently the "Veha-1" station will be sent towards Halley's Comet and will for the first time carry out direct complex explorations from its flight trajectory.

Scientists and specialists of Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, France, the FRG and Czechoslovakia took part in creating the package of research equipment and apparatuses together with Soviet scientists, designers, engineers, technicians and workers.

The "Veha-1" station has been put into an inter-planetary trajectory from an intermediate orbit of an artificial earth statellite. According to the measurements, the flight trajectory parametres are close to the calculated ones. The onboard systems and the scientific equipment of the "Veha-1" station are functioning normally.

The station is due to reach the vicinity of Venus in mid-June 1985 and pass near Halley's Comet in March 1986.

## TASS CITES IZVESTIYA ON VENUS DISCOVERIES

LD142105 Moscow TASS in English 2051 GMT 14 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 14 TASS -- Soviet automatic space probes have discovered hot spots on Venusian surface which might be active volcanoes, according to Soviet researchers, the newspaper IZVESTIYA reported today.

The Soviet automatic stations Venera-15 and Venera-16 have been investigating the planet from the orbit of its satellite for 18 months. Mission controllers summed up preliminary results of their operation during a meeting at the station which receives radio signals from Venus.

"In addition to images of the surface of the earlier uninvestigated polar region, we have compiled a thermal map of practically the entire northern hemisphere of Venus," said corresponding member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences Aleksey Bogomolov. "It shows vast areas with temperatures, registered by a radiometer, lower than the average on the planet (about 500 degrees centigrade). These areas are covered with lava. What is most interesting is that several hot spots with a temperature of about 700 degrees centigrade have been found. It is quite possible that these are active volcanoes."

The meeting's participants maintained that the Venusian volcanoes should be different from their earth counterparts which have fierce eruptions. It is more likely that their eruptions amount to a slow flow of lava.

The pictures transmitted by the Venera-15 and Venera-16 probes show many dome-shaped formations which look like volcanoes. It is still to be found if these are ancient volcanoes, of which there are many on earth, or young ones. The researchers are receiving more and more images of Venusian surface showing geological structures reminiscent of those on earth.

On Earth, they are all covered either with water, or with sedimentary rock, while on Venus, which is a kind of geological reserve, everything can be investigated without hindrance, the researchers noted. All the images are not to be tallied with the thermal map, which will yield valuable material for scientific analysis.

## BRIEFS

NOVELTY IN LASER TECHNOLOGY -- Leningrad December 14 TASS -- A laser installation which has been devised by Moscow physicists in cooperation with Leningrad optical scientists is capable of preparing a compound from any polymer and metallic substrate with a thickness of one molecule. The light beam controlled by a microprocessor constructs a microscopic coating out of molecules and atoms of a strictly definite sort in a special vacuum chamber. This technology is now being introduced at electronic instrument making factories in Leningrad where film coatings with a variety of pre-set properties for printed-circuit boards as well as superpure materials are necessary. Professor Dmitriy Lukyanov from the Leningrad Electrical Engineering Institute has told a TASS correspondent that new Soviet lasers with a power of up to a million watts open up unlimited possibilities for the construction and treatment of materials. The lasers' powerful pulse is capable of destroying and even evaporating the most refractory materials, including diamond and corundum. Laser installations are included in technological lines of the firms "Leningradskiy Mekhanicheskiy Zavod" and "Elektrosila" for the treatment of components. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 2131 GMT 14 Dec 84 LD]